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MASSACHUSETTS.

Proceedings of the Republican State Convention.

Hon. William Claffin Nominated for Governor.

The Organization, Nominations, Speeches and Resolutions.

Justification of the Financial Policy of the Republican Party.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1868.

It is very common for persons to say, in presenting a State ticket, that it is the strongest one ever made up, when, perhaps, it may not be felt; but to-day your correspondent can make the remark, under the full conviction that he speaks only what is a fact, that the Republican Party of Massachusetts has never put in nomination a ticket that gives such unalloyed satisfaction as that presented by the Convention this day. The members of the Convention, representing every section of the State, had but one object in view, and that was to present a ticket of unexceptionable men—men who would unite the loyal sentiment of the State, and men whose devotion to the country was far above all party considerations. In this respect the Convention was eminently successful. If there were any differences of opinion as to who were the best and strongest men to place in nomination, those differences were sunk out of sight the night before the Convention, and in canvassing the merits of the several gentlemen whose names were up for consideration for the various positions, it was done in a manly spirit. In fact, no Convention ever closed with a greater harmony of feeling, or where a more profound conviction prevailed that its work had been nobly and well done. The candidates are placed on the platform of their country—a platform so broad that all men opposed to the revolutionary doctrines of the Seymour and Blair party can stand upon it.

MEETING OF PROHIBITION DELEGATES.

The temperance portion of the delegates held a meeting at Lincoln Hall, at which the subject of pressing upon the Convention the ultimatum of the Prohibitionists was discussed. After a faithful interchange of opinions it was decided that the question of license or prohibition should not be thrust into the Convention. Some of the delegates expressed surprise and regret that a change had come over the feelings of a large number of the party, and urged that the issue might as well be met this year as at any time. But the fact that the probable candidate for Governor was an avowed Prohibitionist seemed to appease some of the party. It was evident from the tone of the remarks of the leaders of prohibition that a change had suddenly come over their views, but whether such a change had been wrought by their having been recently in juxtaposition with the Conservative members of the party—men who claim that the Republican Party has nothing to do with social questions—your correspondent is unable to say. Before the meeting adjourned, however, it was voted not to favor any person as a candidate not known to be a friend of prohibition.

CAUCUS.

The caucus of the delegates held in the evening was largely attended, and the speeches made had the true Republican ring to them. Hon. HARVEY JEWELL, Speaker of the House of Representatives, presided, and stirring speeches were made by that gentleman, Hon. E. L. PIERCE, RICHARD H. DANA, and B. F. BUTLER, just from Prince Edward Island. The latter gentleman made a speech in which he carefully omitted to ventilate his views upon the bond question. Gen. BUTLER's position on the question of reconstruction is indorsed by the Republicans of his State, but his financial views are not.

SPEECH BY GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. BUTLER in the course of his remarks said that the contest begun in 1861 with the bullets of the enemy, is now continued, and to be closed, he hoped, in this campaign by the ballot. In 1860, under every form of constitutional law, the voice of the majority of the people, expressed in the only manner in which the regulated voice of freemen can be expressed, was given for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. It was the duty then of every good and true man to bow to the will of the people. But those who had risen to power under the black flag of slavery for so many years refused to yield to that voice, and raised the flag of war. Then it became the duty of every American freeman who loved his country to range himself by the side of the country, and fight the battle to the bitter end. The first enemy which met the North was slavery, which had been the cause of the war. That was swept away by the immortal proclamation of LINCOLN. The rebellion was conquered, and the Southerners, at the hour of their surrender, were ready to yield everything to the might of the Government of the United States. Unfortunately compromising principle in 1864—for the sake of expediency and conciliating the border States—a border State man was taken as Vice-President of the United States. That unfortunate mistake introduced a new element into the politics of the United States—assassination—which in the Old World had changed dynasties and destroyed States. The bullet of BOOTH changed the Government of this country, and ANDREW JOHNSON took the place of the lamented LINCOLN. The power went into his hands and he became a subservient tool of other men. He undertook to set aside the just powers of Congress, and there was seen the spectacle of Congress upon the one side giving laws to the Republic, and the Executive upon the other side insisting that those laws should not be executed, until anarchy reigned at the South, and no Union man's life was safe there. The issue now is precisely the same which was fought over in the war, and under the same leaders; the very men that were met in the field. The Forrests and the Lees are at this hour the leaders of the Democratic Party. Gen. BUTLER then referred to the recent letter of Gen. LEE, and said that he had told the North in that letter that the men who fought the Union battles, and were faithful among the faithless, can never have any political rights in the South. He will make, he says, an arrangement with the negroes which will be mutually beneficial, but not an arrangement by which they will have their rights. It is to be slavery in fact; for any great community that have no political rights are slaves; for who is free who has not the right and the power to enforce his freedom? They are fighting under the same leaders, but not under the same flag. Now they hoist the Stars and Stripes: but it is easily remembered that, seven years ago, when the war opened, the Southern leaders complained that they had made a great mistake in allowing the North the prestige of the old flag. Now they propose to fight the battle under our flag. They have simply laid down the Stars and Bars and taken up the Stars and Stripes—not with any love for its glory, and not with any appreciation of the heroism which it represents—but they use it as they would "steal the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in." With such issues before the Republican Party of Massachusetts, Gen. BUTLER felt that all minor questions should be laid aside. With Gen. BLAIR he believed they should regard only questions of reconstruction, because upon their issue depended the question of peace or war. Unless the Constitutional Amendment is ratified by all the States necessary, the payment of our national debt is not made a sure thing, and the chances for the payment of the rebel debt look up. The party should not be divided upon the question of the manner of the payment of the national debt until the fact that it would sometime be paid was assured. The Democracy, it is true, are carrying on the campaign upon entirely different ideas, inasmuch as it is their policy to keep the people ignorant of the true issues of the contest. In regard to their candidate for Governor in this State, he simply wished to say that his main recommendation for the nomination was in the fact that he once belonged to the Republican Party. It was not to be forgotten, however, that only three years ago, in the Legislature of Massachusetts as a Republican, the same gentleman warned his party against receiving Democrats into their ranks, because they might not always be faithful. Upon this point Gen. BUTLER said: "If you are going to choose a man for any position, take one who has become a Republican from conviction." Men change their habits frequently, but rarely their convictions. In this connection Gen. BUTLER referred to Judge ABBOTT, complimenting his legal ability, but saying that he thought about as much of his political sagacity as he did when, in 1848, he was a Free-Soiler. Instead of discussing the great issues of the day, Judge ABBOTT had been telling his Democratic friends how many penknives each member of Congress has. He has nothing to say of FORREST, nor anything about the victorious GRANT and the Union armies. Not a word was to be heard about justice to the men who fought our battles, or about the soundness of our national debt. Such things, Gen. BUTLER said, showed the utter paucity of argument upon their side. He would not compare the number of penknives of each Congressman now with that of good old Democratic times, but he could show them that the Republican Congress had reduced the estimate of Government expense eighty million dollars below what had been stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who has recently declared himself in favor of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. This same Congress had also taken from the manufacturing interests of the country a tax of $45,000,000, and to one penknife of extravagance mentioned by Judge ABBOTT, he could show a million dollars retrenchment. In conclusion, Gen. BUTLER spoke of the gaze of the country being fixed upon Massachusetts, and of the grand work which the Republican Party has done in the past for this country and the world, and of the glorious destiny which awaits it.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock by Hon. J. M. WILLIAMS, Chairman of the State Committee, in a brief speech, and Hon. W. W. RICE, of Worcester, was chosen temporary Chairman of the Convention, and W. S. ROBINSON, Secretary. Mr. RICE accepted the honor conferred upon him in a few well-chosen remarks, in which he alluded to the task and duty of the Republicans of organizing for the campaign, and referred to the issues now presented to the country. He compared the two platforms of the opposing parties, and hoped here to-day that the party would so act as to keep Massachusetts in the future where she has been in the past.

The several Committees were then appointed. The Committee on Organization reported for President Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, of Groton, and a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Members J. B. ALLEY, of Lynn, and E. W. KINGSLEY, of Boston, conducted the President to the chair. Mr. BOUTWELL was welcomed to the duties of the occasion in the most vociferous manner, and then addressed the Convention briefly upon National affairs. His remarks were listened to with marked attention, and elicited much applause.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following were chosen electors at large: DAVID SEARS, Boston; JOHN H. CLIFFORD, New-Bedford.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Massachusetts heartily approve the platform adopted by the Republican Party of the nation at Chicago, and pledge their earnest support to the election of ULYSSES S. GRANT and SCHUYLER COLFAX as essential to the peace, safety and honor of the country.

Resolved, That the rights of the loyal citizens of the South, won by men and secured by national legislation, shall be maintained.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the system of reconstruction established by the law-making power of the nation, as wise and humane, and as demanding no more than the security and good faith of the country require.

Resolved, That we repudiate the position of the Democratic Party recently and authoritatively taken, which has resuscitated the rebellion and proposes to overthrow by force, if necessary, the already effected Reconstruction acts.

Resolved, That the success of the Democratic Party tends directly to revolution and civil war.

Resolved, That the success of the Republican Party is essential to the public credit, as this party alone can be relied upon to make the actual and honest payment of the public debt in gold and silver a matter of sacred honor, while the Democratic proposition is an evasion of our duty and a fraud upon those who have trusted the nation.

Resolved, That the public life of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, during three terms of service in the Senate of the United States, has fully justified the confidence which has been successively reposed in him; that his eloquent, fearless and persistent devotion to the sacred cause of human rights, as well in its early struggles as in its later triumphs; his beneficent efforts after the abolition of slavery in extirpating all the incidents thereof, his constant solicitude for the material interests of the country; his diligence and success as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs in vindicating the policy and maintaining the just rights of the Government against foreign Powers, and at the same time of preserving peace with the nations, all present a public record of rare usefulness and honor, and that his fidelity, experience and honorable identification with our national history call for his reëlection to that high office in which he has rendered such illustrious service to his country and to mankind.

NOMINATION OF MR. CHAFLIN.

At this point Gen. BUTLER took the platform and said that he had been instructed by Dr. LORING to withdraw his name from the candidature of Governorship, for the sake of harmony in the campaign, and moved as a substitute the name of Hon. WILLIAM CLAFLIN as a candidate for Governor. Amid great enthusiasm the motion was carried by acclamation.

In response to repeated calls Dr. LORING took the platform, made a few pleasant and complimentary remarks, and closed by hoping that the party would stand by the nomination of Mr. CHAFLIN to a man.

The Committee on Credentials reported 303 cities and towns represented by 1,453 delegates.

SPEECH OF MR. ATKINSON.

Mr. ATKINSON, of Brookline, so well versed in statistics, entertained the Convention with an address on the financial policy of the Republican Party, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: In a short address I propose to justify, not to defend, the fiscal policy of the Republican Party. As the honored Chairman of our State Central Committee has well said, its fiscal record needs no defence; it is a record of which we may well be proud.

In speaking to you I shall pass rapidly over the details, but you will find all my statements verified in detail in the printed reports.

If there is any merit in the following analysis of the expenditures of the last three years, I can only claim the plan and method upon which it is placed before you. All the data have been furnished me by Hon. DAVID A. WELLS. I long since perceived that the statement commonly accepted as that of the maximum debt of the United States, was not one which covered the liability of the Government on the 1st of August, 1865, by many millions of dollars.

THE DEBT IN 1865.

I knew this from the fact that the manufacturing corporations with which I am myself connected held at that date several millions of dollars of claims upon the Government through the contractors to whom we had sold material for the tents and clothing of the army, for which they had then had no settlement. These accounts were afterward allowed, and we took our pay in 7 3.10 notes, most of which we sold to the various savings banks of Massachusetts, from whom we had borrowed the money to enable us to do the work and furnish the goods.

These notes were, of course, converted into five-twenty bonds by the savings banks, and now form a portion of the debt which the Democratic Party proposes to repudiate by issuing greenbacks, or, in other words, substituting failed paper bearing no interest for a debt not yet due, the avowed purpose of the Southern wing of the party, who at least may claim the meed of praise for their bold avowal, being to render the greenback valueless, and then to repudiate it.

In this scheme they are led by GEORGE H. PENDLETON and covertly supported by HORATIO SEYMOUR, it being now asserted by his supporters that he has retracted his previous views, and that there is a substantial agreement between himself and PENDLETON as to what should be the fiscal policy of the country.

HIS STATEMENTS ARE OFFICIAL.

I have said that I have been able to make the statements which are included in this address by the aid of my friend DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, to whom I applied in order that I might have the force of an official statement to prove my position. Of the value of his official statement you are well aware. No man stands higher in the confidence of the people, and no man deserves that confidence more.

With a single eye to the truth, he gives to his work the force of an enthusiasm rarely to be found, and hence the power and value of every document that comes from his hand.

For the use I have made of the figures which he has given to me in answer to my questions, I alone am responsible, and I desire that he shall have the credit of all the facts here stated, and I invite the blame of those who will charge me with perverting them to party purposes.

The Democratic Party fears the truth and will make this charge. I trust this may not long be so. The name of Democrat, in its true significance, is one which I honor and cherish, and I hope the day is not far off when it shall no longer be prostituted to the purposes of a party which denies every principle indicated by its name, and which has been the party of despotism and of oppression ever since I came to man's estate; a party which now rests its chance of success upon the ignorance of its followers, and proposes to inaugurate war, fraud and violence, under the lead of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

We demand peace and an honest administration, and under the wise control of Gen. GRANT these we will have.

CONFIRMED BY MR. BOUTWELL.

I also desire to say that I did not fully realize the great importance or the force of the statement of the real maximum debt of the United States, at a given date, until I read the speech of Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL upon the Funding bill, in which speech is a compact statement substantially agreeing with the exhibit I am about to make.

The condition of active war terminated with the surrender of the rebel armies in April, 1865, but the condition of passive war did not then cease, nor will it cease until every citizen of the Southern States shall be safe under the protection of loyal State Governments, elected by the ballots of all freemen or freedmen—free not only from the chains of slavery, but from the fear of violence or fraud by which they are now intimidated.

WHAT DID WE OWE IN 1865?

The ascertained debt of the United States on the 1st day of April, 1865, as entered upon the books of the Treasury Department, amounted to $2,366,955,077. Four months later, on the 1st of August, 1865, the debt represented upon the books amounted to $2,757,689,571; and the latter sum has been assumed of late to have been the maximum debt of the country at any one time.

But such was very far from being the fact. These figures represent only the amount of debt actually entered upon the books of the Treasury Department, but there existed at that time a liability for a very large sum not then entered, but for which the Government was bound as much as if the bonds had then been issued. A liability since recognized and since paid.

At that time the Democratic party leaders asserted what they now find it convenient to forget, viz.: that the burden of debt imposed upon the country by the war was three to four thousand million dollars, and for once they were right; the true liability of the United States, caused by the war which the Democratic Party of the South had waged upon the Government, amounted, in the year 1866, to the sum of $3,287,733,329; and since that date the Republican Party has paid over $800,000,000, or one-quarter of the principal of the entire debt, besides paying the interest.

HOW IT WAS REDUCED.

In proof of this statement, let us now review the financial history of the Government from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, the close of the last fiscal year, a period of three years and three months of *quasi* peace.

AND FIRST AS TO REVENUE.

The receipts from the customs have been as follows:

April 1, to June 30, 1865	$30,014,387
July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866	179,016,651
July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867	176,417,810
July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868	163,500,000
Total	$548,978,848

INTERNAL REVENUE.

April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1865	$12,508,820
July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866	310,906,964
July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867	265,929,474
July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868	190,000,000
Total	$812,336,278

MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

The receipts under this head have been derived from the following sources enumerated in the order of their importance:

First—Premium on sales of gold.
Second—Sales of military and naval stores and of captured and abandoned property.
Third—Direct taxes.
Fourth—Public lands.

The receipts from the last having been comparatively inconsiderable.

April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1865	$10,995,955
July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866	69,759,154
July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867	48,188,660
July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868	49,800,000
Total	$178,743,769

RECAPITULATION.

Customs	$548,978,536
Internal Revenue	812,336,278
Miscellaneous	178,743,769
Total	$1,540,058,583

The above total, therefore, represents the exact amount which the Treasury of the United States has received from sources other than loans since the close of the war.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE MONEY?

And now we come to the main question. In what manner has this sum of money, amounting to three-fifths the present amount of the public debt, been disposed of?

This is a question which the people have a right to ask, and which I propose to answer—to answer in the most simple and straightforward manner, and in a manner which can be verified by any man who will take the pains to examine the finance reports of the last three years, issued by Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

Although active hostilities virtually ended with the surrender of the great rebel armies in April, 1865, the expenses of the war did not and of necessity could not cease at once. The military and naval forces were at that time in a state of the greatest efficiency. In number they approximated to a million of men in active service, and preparations had been made for prosecuting the war at all points with the greatest energy during the ensuing season.

WAR EXPENSES AFTER THE WAR.

It was obviously impossible for the Government to say to its million of soldiers and sailors the moment the rebels laid down their arms: Go! we have no further use for you! To the sick, wounded and disabled—take care of yourselves! To the owners of half-constructed vessels, and to those who had contracted in good faith to supply food, clothing and ordnance: we repudiate our contracts and refuse your supplies! No; all these matters were be settled upon principles of justice, honor and humanity; but to accomplish such a result the Treasury found itself in a position of embarrassment and danger which few either knew or appreciated.

The credit of the Government had become greatly impaired, the 7 3.10 loan was selling at less than par even in currency, and all other means adopted for raising money during the preceding year, had proved, or were then proving, comparative failures. There were, in April, 1865, accounts passed for payment—and over due—to the extent of over $120,000,000, while all the available cash funds, coin and currency, which the Government could then command was less, all told, than $17,000,000.

OUR CREDIT LOW.

Treasury vouchers, issued for supplies to the army and navy, were being sold with difficulty by their holders at from ten to twenty per cent. discount; the pay of the army itself was and had for months been largely in arrears. HORATIO SEYMOUR and other rich Democrats were then refusing, as they had always refused, to subscribe for or to hold the bonds of the United States. In short, the Treasury was so near to absolute bankruptcy that the old officials, to whom almost alone these facts were known, dreaded the collapse which they feared might come at any day.

But fortunately the system of internal revenue, the establishment of which had been only too long delayed, was beginning to prove effective, and the receipts from this source and from the renewal of subscriptions to the 7 3-10 loan tided the Treasury over a most critical period.

The inevitable result was, however, that large payments, the liability for which actually existed during the time, and which were properly part and parcel of the expenses of active war, were carried over into the year succeeding the war, and were then largely paid from the enormous receipts of revenue of that year.

BACK PAY OF TROOPS.

This liability for back pay, for the pay of the troops to the date of their possible discharge—for their transportation, and for the settlement of contracts, formed a part of the debt of the United States on the 1st of April or on the 1st of August, 1865, as much as if it had all been settled and the bonds issued and entered upon the books of the Treasury Department. These disbursements, under the direction of the War Department, from the 1st of April, 1865, to the 30th of June, 1866, a period of only fifteen months, were as follows:

April 1 to June 30, 1865	$414,196,377
July 1 to Sept. 30, 1865	165,369,237
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1865	68,122,541
Jan. 1, 1866, to June 30, 1866	50,857,923
Total 15 months	$398,546,078

During the same period the expenditures made under the direction of the Navy Department were as follows:

April 1, 1865, to Dec. 31, 1865	$58,847,889
Jan. 1, 1866, to June 30, 1866	17.461,884
Total 15 months	$76,319,773

It thus appears that the disbursements made under the direction of the Army and Navy Departments, during the fifteen months immediately succeeding April 1, 1865, the month in which the rebel armies surrendered, amounted to $774,865,851.

WE OWED THIS IN APRIL, 1865.

It is estimated that a very large proportion of this sum, not less than $400,000,000, was on account of expenses incurred and accounts rendered from three to twelve months prior to the termination of active hostilities, and which had been allowed by the Treasury to remain unliquidated simply by reason of great financial embarrassments.

The remainder is made up mainly of the following items:

Pay of the army fifteen months	$206,000,000
Commissary and Quartermaster's Department for subsistence and transportation, about	60,000,000
Medical and Hospital Department	17,337,000
Arrears of pay of discharged or deceased soldiers	16,189,000
Bounties	10,429,000
Prize money paid by Navy Department	3,875,072

It is therefore not only legitimate, but strictly in accordance with the facts, to assume that this large expenditure of nearly eight hundred millions dollars from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866, was in every sense a war expenditure, and that it was a liability on the 1st of August, 1865, the date on which our debt appeared to be at its maximum by the Treasury books, as much as if 7 3-10 notes or 5-20 bonds had been issued and entered upon the ledger; and this expenditure is to be measured and estimated by the same standards as those by which the expenditures of the active war are adjudged to have been necessary and unavoidable on the one hand, or unnecessary and inexpedient on the other.

THIS IS NOT ALL.

But the liability which existed at that date was even more. There were the debts which humanity and honor alike have imposed upon the country, and which Congress has recognized and paid. We were then liable for pensions, for the equilization of bounties, for further arrears of pay of deceased soldiers, for the claims of States, for the property of loyal men destroyed, for additional prize money, for the reconstruction of the rebellious States, for the care of the freedmen, and for the burial of the dead.

The amount of these liabilities which have been recognized and paid, and which are not included in the previous statement, is as follows:

Pensions	$62,828,955
Bounties	49,382,859
Prize money	1,642,099
Reimbursing States for war expenditures	12,330,188
Claims of loyal men	11,111,300
Freedmen's Bureau	5,617,000
Miscellaneous, including all expenses of reconstruction and national cemeteries, estimated	3,000,000
Total	$145,912,401
Add to this the expenses of the army and navy for fifteen months, as previously stated	774,865,851
And we have a total of	$920,778,252
And in this total we have the sum to be added to the debt as it stood upon the books of the Treasury, April 1, 1865	2,366,955,077
Making the aggregate of	$3,287,733,329

which was the actual maximum of the war debt, being the expenses of the war not paid as they were incurred.

THE DEBT THEN AND NOW.

Bear in mind that these figures are all official, carefully prepared for me by Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, in order that I might defend the credit of the United States against all comers.

WHAT IS OUR DEBT NOW?

At the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, it was	$2,511,000,000
But in this amount there were included $26,000,000, of bonds loaned to the Pacific Railroad, and to be paid by them	26,000,000
Net debt	$2,485,000,000

WE HAVE PAID OFF $802,733,320.

The present debt, deducted from the maximum debt in 1865, proves the actual payment during three years of quasi peace of $802,733,329, or about one-quarter of our entire war liability.

Our net debt is little more at this date, owing to the Alaska purchase, the further advance of bonds to the Pacific Railroad, and the reduction of the revenue from the frauds of the whisky ring before the tax on whisky was reduced.

And now we begin to see to what purpose the revenue of the past three years has been applied. But another great war liability has accrued in that period, viz.: the interest upon the war debt, amounting from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, in coin and currency to $438,484,883.

We can now strike the balance between our income and our war expenditures:

Income 3¼ years		$1,540,058,583
War debt	$802,733,329	
War interest paid	438,484,883—	1,241,218,212
Ordinary expenses		$298,840,371

including the cost of the late Indian war, and about $10,000,000 paid under the direction of the Engineer Bureau for river and harbor improvement.

NO EXTRAVAGANCE.

This is the sum and substance of all the charges of extravagance and waste. If it shall be claimed that the whole problem should be stated in currency the result is not changed, only our income and our war interest will each appear a little larger.

The premiums on sales of gold having been included in the miscellaneous receipts, the only addition we have to make is to add to the war interest the premium on about two-thirds of the amount paid in gold at an average rate of forty per cent., say $112,000,000. Our statement will then stand:

Income 3¼ years		$1,540,058,583
Add value of premium on gold interest paid		112,000,000
Income in currency		$1,652,058,583
War debt paid	$802,733,329	
Interest	438,484,883	
Premium on gold	112,000,000—	1,353.218,212
Ordinary expenses		$298,840,371

or a little less than $92,000,000 a year.

The expenses of the last fiscal year under the Democratic Administration of James Buchanan amounted to	$76,841,000
Equal to a currency equivalent at the average of 140 for gold, the rate at which our expenditures should be taken if our currency expenses be reduced to gold, to	$107,577,400

THE GOVERNMENT CHEAPER THAN BUCHANAN'S.

It therefore appears that the expenses of the Government under the direction of a Republican Congress, hampered by a hostile Executive, have been at the rate of $15,500,000 less per annum than the expenses under the last year of Democratic rule.

We claim that they might fairly have exceeded any honest expenditure in 1860, for we have five or six millions more population and a vast extent of new territory to guard and control.

If it shall be alleged that we have included all the expenses of the War and Navy Departments for fifteen months after April, 1865, as war expenses, and that there would have been a moderate expenditure under any circumstances, we will admit it; but the expenses of the Indian war, estimated at $30,000,000 to $40,000,000, and the amount expended on river and harbor improvements, ($10,000,000,) for which we have made no allowance, but have included as ordinary expenses would fully offset this claim.

It would therefore appear that when partisans charge the Republican Congress with extravagance, they charge the last Democratic Administration with far greater.

WHERE BUCHANAN'S MONEY WENT.

But we are fully prepared to admit their charge of excessive expenditure against both administrations. The expenditure made under JAMES BUCHANAN of $77,841,000 in gold, amounting to a present currency equivalent of $107,577,400, was largely used to arm and equip the rebel States in order that they might wage war against the Government.

The extravagant expenditure of the last three years has been made in consequence of the appointment to and maintenance in office of corrupt officials by ANDREW JOHNSON.

We will now close this branch of our subject, but let us first recapitulate our figures.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

We have proved that the ordinary expenses of the Government for three years and a quarter, including the suppression of Indian hostilities and nearly $10,600,000 for river and harbor improvements, have been at a less rate than during the last fiscal year prior to the war.

We have proved that to the alleged maximum debt, Aug. 1, 1865	$2,757,689,571
there must be added a portion of the liability of $920,778,252, which existed April 1, and of which there was still unsettled on the 1st of August the sum of	530,043,758
And we then have the actual maximum debt	$3,287,733,329

IN WHAT FORM WAS THIS DEBT?

1st.—Due Within Three Years.

1.—The liability not then entered upon the books was all recognized and settled within three years, and most of it was due and paid within one year		$530,043,758
2.—The debt upon the books was mostly due at short date, and consisted of the following obligations:		
Overdue on which interest had ceased		1,503,020
Compound interest notes due in 1866 and 1867		217,024,160
7 3-10 Treasury notes due in 1867 and 1868		830,000,000
Certificates of indebtedness due in 1866		85,093,000
Temporary loan on ten days' notice, five and six per cent.		107,148,713
One and two year notes at five per cent		33,954,230
Suspended requisitions		2,111,000
Six per cent. bonds issued before the war and due in 1867 and 1868		18,323,592
Total debt due within three years		$1,825,201,473

Due Debt on Demand.

Notes known as legal-tender notes or "greenbacks" which the Republican Party now recognizes as a debt due on demand and has paid in part or proposes to pay or to fund in interest-bearing bonds	$433,160,569	
Fractional currency	26 344,742	
Total	$459,505,311	
Less cash in the Treasury.	88,216,055—	$371,287,256

Funded Debt.

Old five per cent. due in 1871 and 1874	$27,022,000	
5 per cent. 10-40 bonds due in 1904	172,770,100	
6 per cent. bonds due in 1880 and 1881	283,625,000	
6 per cent. 5-20 bonds due in 1882 and 1884	696,569,500	
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad, due 1895	1,258,000—	1,091.244,600
Maximum debt		$3,287,733,329

FORM OF THE DEBT IMPROVED.

If we analyze the form of our debt as it existed June 30, 1866, amounting net to only $2,485,000,000, we find that it was all substantially consolidated into long loans, the payment of none of which can de demanded before 1880, except the currency debt represented by the legal-tender demand notes amounting now to only $356,000,000.

And for the funding of these notes the Republican Party passed an act which failed to become a law by the laches of ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE PARTY OF HONESTY.

We then claim that the Republican Party has proved its intention to meet the liabilities of the country by honest payment, and to remove from the people at the earliest moment the curse of an inconvertible paper currency. I have never been entirely convinced of the necessity for the issue of the legal-tender notes as a war measure until I entered upon the review of our finances, of which I am now giving you the results.

I challenge any one to deny that this exhibit proves that the finances of the country have been managed by the Republican Party with a success never before known in the history of the world.

Would that I had the eloquence of GLADSTONE, that I might excite in you as much interest in these dry details as their importance demands.

RESULTS ATTAINED.

From this review of the finances of the last three years it is manifest that if the nation has submitted to excessive taxation and has made an extraordinary effort to free itself from financial embarrassment, it has something real and substantial to show for it.

It has secured substantial relief from the burden of debt in spite of that worst form of taxation upon consumers, that involved in the use of inconvertible paper money forced into circulation under the dire necessity of war, and which the Republican Party proposes to remedy by doing justice to the noteholders and making their legal-tender notes as good as gold, while the Democratic Party propose to continue indefinitely this burden by issuing greenbacks until they become worthless.

TRUE PRINCIPLE OF FUNDING.

Here let me enforce the point so well made by Gov. BOUTWELL in his speech upon the Funding bill. Congress should never authorize a loan, even at a low rate of interest, upon over ten years without retaining the right to pay it at its option after that period. We seem to have lost our financial courage since the war ended. During the war we issued five-twenty and ten-forty loans, assuming that we should want to pay the whole or a portion at an early date. The fraudulent proposition of the Democratic Party, seconded by a few weak Republicans, to substitute bonds bearing no interest for the five-twenty bonds, thus defrauding our creditors without paying our debt, has, for the time being, prevented us from availing ourselves of the privilege of real payment and has kept our rate of interest very high, but let us keep our faith in the nation and not give up the idea of paying the debt within twenty or thirty years.

We have paid $800,000,000 of our debt in the last three years and at least $200,000,000 of extra interest or guaranty, the latter paid in consequence of the dishonest purposes of the Democratic Party. One Republican member of Congress in Maine, one in Missouri, and I know not how many more, have been or will be rejected by their constituents solely because they were weak enough to be misled by the false counsels of false leaders.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

We have collected this billion of dollars under tax and tariff laws whose justification is in the revenue they have yielded. Judged upon their own merits they appear to have been enacted in haste, ill-devised and calculated to make the burden of taxation much more onorous than it need be. The Internal Revenue law has been revised and made simple, the tariff needs yet more to be simplified, in order that as much or more revenue may be derived from it, with less injury to the people who pay the tax imposed by the tariff, viz., the consumers of foreign goods.

If, then, under all these difficulties, we have in three years paid one-quarter of our debt, shall we take fifty, forty, or even thirty years to pay the other three-quarters? Let us not listen to such a proposal; let us not put upon our children a burden we can so easily remove. We have groaned under heavy taxation, but had we not paid war debt and war interest—had we borrowed instead of paying—our debt would now be over $3,800,000,000.

REDUCTION OF TAXES.

We have reduced our taxes $167,000,000 per annum, and when GEORGE H. PENDLETON alleges that the taxes now amount to $500,000,000 a year he willfully asserts what he knows to be false. We may well repeat the pertinent question put, I believe, by Hon. WILLIAM WHITING, "Are PENDLETON and the Democratic leaders intentionally attempting to destroy the credit of the nation, in order that we may be unable to obtain the means to put down the new rebellion which they propose to inaugurate?"

But, what is far more important, we have reduced expenses yet more.

For the year ending June 30, 1865, the expenses of the War Department were	$1,031,323,000
For the year ending June 30, 1868, the entire expenses of the army proper, including bounties, State claims and other legacies of the war, were	56,613,000
For the current year the estimates are less than	40,000,000
The expenses for the Navy Department for the year ending June 30, 1865, were	123,000,000
Year ending June 30, 1868	25,778,000
Estimate for the current year	17,300,000

We are charged by Mr. PENDLETON with heavy deficiency bills, but we reply that they are rendered necessary by the frauds of the honorable Democrats of the whisky ring kept in office by ANDREW JOHNSON.

STRENGTH OF THE COUNTRY.

We have ceased the rapid reduction of debt, and our taxes are not now excessive, but perhaps ill-adjusted. At the present rate per head of less than $9, our entire debt, with interest calculated at six per cent. for the next five years, and at five per cent. thereafter, and with an allowance for ordinary expenses far greater than we are now paying—I say, making all these allowances, the rate of $8 60 per head will pay our debt before the year 1884 has ended. Why, gentleman, we do not begin to realize our power—we do not begin to know our strength, we are scared by a mirage, and we propose to put off twenty, thirty, aye, even fifty years, what we can easily do in ten. We do not need to issue a long loan to obtain a low rate of interest. Canada has just borrowed $7,500,000 at four per cent. and $2,500,000 at five per cent., and the whole amount was taken on twenty years by the ROTHSCHILDS at 105⅝. The Finance Minister of Canada expects to place $10,000,000 more on still better terms.

WHY INTEREST IS HIGH.

All we pay above four per cent. interest is the guarantee charged us by capitalists, because we indulge ourselves in the luxury of Democratic Party leaders like PENDLETON, SEYMOUR, HAMPTON, FORREST and the like.

I have said that we don't know our strength, let us try to realize it by a glance at some of the elements of our future prosperity.

WHERE STRENGTH COMES FROM.

1. Immigration. Since the termination of the war, as I am informed by Mr. WELLS, over 900,000 natives of foreign countries have sought a permanent home in the United States. These immigrants are known to bring with them specie, or its equivalent, to the average amount of $70 per head, while their average value to the country as producers (and it is from production alone that we can collect taxes) cannot be estimated at less than the average value of an able-bodied laborer in the South, prior to the war, viz., $1,000 *per capita*. Immigration, therefore, since the war has added $63,000,000 directly, and $900,000,000 indirectly to the wealth and resources of the country.

And here let me point out an effect of the Pacific Railroad upon future immigration. I believe the force of Chinese laborers who are now constructing the Pacific end of that road are but the advance guard of a mighty host who will establish a new "central flowery kingdom" upon the dry plains between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains. These plains can only be cultivated by irrigation, in which method the Chinese are the most expert people in the world. But still further and more important yet: While the white can and the black does cultivate cotton, I believe the Chinese will perform the work more cheaply, and that they will settle upon the rich cotton fields of Arkansas and Texas, now cultivated to the extent of only half of one per cent. of their area.

To the cotton climate and to the method of cultivation the Chinaman is perfectly adapted. He is temperate and frugal, and his persistent industry is exactly fitted to the light but continuous labor required in the production of cotton.

INDUSTRY GROWING.

2. Here let me again quote the language of Mr. WELLS, as I have his high authority for the statement:

"Since the termination of the war more iron furnaces have been erected, more pig-iron smeltered, more bars rolled, more steel made, more coal mined, more lumber sawed and hewed, more vessels built upon our inland waters, more houses constructed, more manufactories of different kinds started, more cotton spun and woven, more petroleum collected, refined and exported—than in any equal period in the history of the country, either before, during or since the war."

RAILROAD EXTENDING.

3. We may say that during the war, or soon after its commencement, the railroad system of the North was made a unit by the completion of various connections, and it will never be known how much this added to our war power. But I will again quote Mr. WELLS. He says: "Since the termination of the war over 5,000 miles of new railroad have been constructed and opened for use in the United States, to say nothing of the lines in the Southern States which have been restored and reopened."

Gentlemen, when you hear us who are business men complaining of dullness and stagnation, please refer to the tables of the comparative receipts of several of the great railroads which are given week by week in the *Financial Chronicle*, and when you see how they increase year by year, although rates are lower, ask who exchanges all these commodities on which the freight is paid, and then consider whether the use of paper money may not have induced too many men to engage in exchange, or to become traders rather than producers.

AGRICULTURE MORE PRODUCTIVE.

4. The agricultural products of the United States have steadily increased, both in quantity and value, since the termination of the war, and the product of agriculture increased in quantity all through the war. We are rapidly restoring the number of animals, both horses and cattle, to their normal proportion. It may be that this year the crop of grain will be in full proportion to what it would have been had there been no unnatural or forced stimulus to manufactures by which labor has been diverted from agriculture.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

5. Let us glance at the condition of the South. It is alleged that the reconstruction plan of Congress has been a failure. Let us test it by economic results. It is alleged that the South has been ground down under a military despotism; that there has been no labor that could be relied upon, and lastly, that they have had no capital. The last allegation we will admit, because we know that the tendency of Northern capital to the South has been checked by its insecurity. The crops of this year are, therefore, free from mortgage, for no one would trust a planter this last Spring.

Now let us see what is the result. If the South has had neither labor nor capital, their crops must be the spontaneous production of nature, and they have—

1. An annual supply of food for the consumption of the whole population, say 10,000,000 to 12,000,000.

2. A crop of cotton which promises to equal or to exceed that of last year, which has been proved by the investigation of our Cotton Manufacturers' Association to have been nearly or quite 3,000,000 bales, or much more than the compilers of the commercial tables will admit, and more than three-fifths the largest crop ever raised before.

3. A crop of rice which the Charleston *Daily News* asserts will prove sufficient to drive all imported rice out of the home market during the coming year.

4. 50,000 to 100,000 tierces of sugar.

5. A crop of tobacco so large as to make it one of our main dependencies as an article to be taxed.

THEY ARE RICH ALREADY.

In short the South has a salable surplus of the aggregate value of $400,000,000 to $500,000,000, and all this with their harvest of food is, if we can trust the evidence of their Democratic leaders, the spontaneous product of nature! What may not be the result when Gen. GRANT is elected, peace assured, labor rendered effective and capital safe?

THE WAR WORTH ITS COST.

Let me express my profound conviction that, as a purely economic question, the war will pay for itself, since the increased production of the Southern States, which will follow the abolition of slavery, will in the next twenty years more than pay the entire cost of the war by which slavery was ended. The question of taxation is therefore a mere question of distribution of the burden, and we must see to it that the late rebel States do not throw off all the burden and reap only the benefit by allowing them to aid the Democratic Party in repudiating the debt.

Like the Titan of old, this nation has been bound to a rock and scathed within the lightning of Jove, but the Prometheus is unbound, and to us may be applied the closing words of that noble poem of SHELLEY'S. In the past years we could have said that it was our fate—

> To suffer woes which hope thinks infinite:
> To forgive wrongs darker than death or night:
> To defy power which seems omnipotent:
> To love and bear: to hope till hope creates
> From its own wreck the thing it contemplates:
> Neither to change, nor falter, nor repent.
> This, like thy glory, Titan! is to be
> Good, great and joyous, beautiful and free:
> This is alone Life, Joy, Empire and Victory.

In closing my report, it is well enough to say that the acceptability of Mr. CLAFLIN and his associates to the temperance portion of the delegates was the bridge which carried the Convention harmoniously over. But the prohibitionists, under the lead of Mr. PITMAN, were compelled to back down from their pronunciamento declaring the Convention must indorse prohibition in its resolutions. Wiser counsel prevailed and the party is a unit to the great disgust of the Democracy. Had Dr. LORING developed sufficient strength to prevent the nomination of Mr. CLAFLIN on the first or second ballot, it was the understanding that Hon. ALEXANDER H. RICE would have been taken up as a compromise candidate and nominated.

The sixth resolution of the Convention advocating the redemption of the national bonds and notes in silver or gold, was regarded as a cutting rebuke of Gen. BUTLER and his financial heresy. VIGIL.

GEORGIA.

Protest of the Expelled Members of the House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 3, 1868.

To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives.

This House having decided by a vote this day to expel the undersigned members from the seats to which they have been legally elected, for no improper conduct on their part, and for no other legal reason, or pretended cause, except their color, the undersigned, ardently desiring the peace of society and the prosperity of the State, and determined to do all in their power to avoid bloodshed or war of races, have decided to suffer wrongs for a time, rather than attempt to redress them in a manner that may, in this time of high political excitement, produce civil strife.

For these considerations the undersigned will abide by the decision of this House, and will peacefully retire from the seats to which they consider themselves legally entitled. But before doing so, the undersigned, as the representatives of their race, consisting of over 500,000 citizens and over 90,000 legal electors of this State, in the name of the State, whose peaceful citizens they are, whose laws they have obeyed, and whose white women and children they supported and protected, when their husbands, fathers and brothers were upon distant battle-fields in the service of the Confederate States; in the name of justice and that equality before the laws to which they are entitled; in the name of peace and humanity, without which anarchy and confusion must take the place of good government, stability and protection of life and property, and in the name of that friendship and good understanding, which it is their interest and their ardent desire to cultivate with the white race, do hereby enter their solemn protest against the outrage perpetrated upon their race by the action of this House; and they hereby give notice that they will appeal at the proper time to the Congress of the United States and the justice of the American people to redress the grievances to which they are subjected by the intolerant and oppressive conduct of the dominant party in this House; who, while part of their members were in danger of losing their seats on account of ineligibility and under the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, met the colored members of this House in a spirit of conciliation and kindness during the investigation, but who, when they had obtained an erroneous decision of the House in their favor, which enables them to retain seats to which, under the Constitution of the United States, they are not entitled on account of their participation in the rebellion, forget that Congress has power under said constitutional amendment to pass all laws and establish all courts or tribunals necessary to carry out said amendment, and that, by the judgment of such tribunals, they may yet be compelled to vacate seats illegally held by them, and who now make war on the right of colored members and drive them from the hall. The undersigned respectfully demand that this their protest may be entered upon the journal of the House.

James Porter, Rep., Chatham County; James M. Simms, Rep., Chatham County; U. L. Houston, Rep., Bryan County; George H. Clower, Rep., Monroe County; W. A. Golden, Rep., Liberty County; Geo. Linder, Rep., Laurens County; Robert Lumpkin, Rep., Macon County; S. Gardner, Rep., Warren County; A. Richardson, Rep., Clarke County; A. Smith, Rep., Muscogee County; Munday Floyd, Rep., Morgan County; E. Bernes, Rep., Hancock County; John Warren, Rep., Burke County; M. Claiborne, Rep., Burke County; W. H. Harrison, Rep., Hancock County; R. Moore, Rep., Columbia County; Philip Joiner, Rep., Dougherty County; John T. Costin, Rep., Talbot County; Abram Colby, Rep., Greene County; Peter O. Neil, Rep., Baldwin County; Henry M. Turner, Rep., Bibb County; Alexander Stone, Rep., Jefferson County; Thomas M. Allen, Rep., Jasper County; Thomas P. Beard, Rep., Richmond County; Edwin Belcher, Rep., Wilkes County; Mat Davis Rep., Clarke County; F. H. Fyal, Rep., Macon County.

We, the undersigned members of the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, join in making solemn protest against the proceedings of the House of Representatives in expelling the colored members of this House.

John A. Madden, Rep., Burke County; G. W. Johnson, Rep., Towns County; Virgil Hillyer, Rep., Camden County; James Fitzpatrick, Rep., Bibb County; J. Mason Rep., Columbia County; J. E. J. Franks, Rep., Bibb County; Benj. Ayer, Rep., Jefferson County; Ephraim Tweedy, Rep., Richmond County; J. E. Bryant, Rep., Richmond County; Alex. Haren, Rep., Fannin County; S. A. Darnell, Rep., Pickens County; S. F. Salter, Rep., Pulaski County.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Union Republican General Committee.

In pursuance of a published call, a special meeting of the Union Republican Committee was held last evening, in the hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street. Mr. FREEMAN J. FITHIAN occupied the chair, and of the 150 members of the Committee 112 were present.

Before the roll was called Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER rose to a question of privilege, and the confusion of the evening immediately commenced. After considerable uproar Mr. SPENCER was temporarily squelched, and the roll was called. Mr. SPENCER instantly rose and presented a protest against any action by the Committee, for the reason that proper notice had not been given, and on the ground that as the proposed business was to reconsider the order for the reorganization of the Twenty-first Assembly District, it was not competent for the Committee to rescind an order already in process of execution. In support of his protest, Mr. SPENCER made an impressive speech. He was often interrupted, and at last it was moved to lay the Spencerian protest on the table. A vote being reached, this motion was carried by a vote of yeas 65, nays 45.

Mr. FITCH then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by this Committee at its last meeting, held on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868, whereby JOHN H. WHITE, NATHAN KINGSLEY, Sr., and JAMES M. THOMSON were appointed a committee to reorganize the Republican Association of the Twenty-first Assembly District, and whereby the said Assembly District Association was disbanded, be and the same is hereby reconsidered.

The previous question being called and sustained, the resolution was passed, by ayes 67, nays 42. During the call Mr. JAMES B. HUNT announced that not having been promised any lucrative place in the Tax Office he should vote no. Mr. SPENCER attempted to explain his vote, and being called to order, and insisting on his right, another lively scene ensued. Order being partially restored, several gentlemen were found to be on the floor, and all making sundry motions. Finally Mr. Hasty was recognized as moving to rescind the action of the Committee ordering the reorganization of the Twenty-first District, which was complimented by Mr. EASTBROOK's motion to lay the other motion on the table. Hereupon another scene of confusion ensued, and the Committee was lost in a parliamentary muddle. Dozens of members rose to points of order, which were no sooner passed upon than a fresh crop sprung up, to the great dismay of the complaisant Chairman, who at last threatened to abdicate his dignity if that sort of thing was continued. Getting out of the muddle finally, and as far as a final vote on a motion for the reversal of the action of the Committee ordering the reorganization of the Twenty-first District, the same was carried by a vote of 69 yeas to 42 nays.

It was gathered from the reading of the minutes and the talk of the evening, that all this squabbling was engendered by the question whether the Republicans of the Twenty-first District shall have an opportunity to vote for the Republican candidates or not. A communication had been presented to the Committee showing that while the Republicans were largely in the majority in the district, the Democrats had elected their candidates through the dissensions of their opponents. With a view to harmonize and concentrate the Republican strength, Judge KELLY, at the previous meeting had offered a resolution appointing the gentlemen named in the resolution of Mr. FITCH a committee to reorganize the district and reënroll the Republican voters. The meeting of last evening was called for the purpose of undoing this work.

Griswold and Cornell Campaign Club.

In a report regarding the meeting of this Club on Tuesday evening, on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, it was styled the "Central Committee." The Club claims to be a new and entirely different organization, with Hon. THOS. MURPHY as President, and hopes to effect a reconciliation between the Conservative and Radical wings of the Republican Party in this City.

Second District.

The Grant and Colfax Club of this district met at No. 1 Centre-street last evening. A number of new members were enrolled, and arrangements were made for the coming campaign.

Thirteenth Assembly District Grant Club.

The Thirteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club held a meeting at No. 161 Eighth-avenue last evening, the President, Mr. JAMES HUNTER, occupying the chair. Speeches were made by Hon. ISAAC DAYTON and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

Fifteenth District Boys in Blue.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Fifteenth District Boys in Blue was held at their headquarters, Lincoln Hall, corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, last evening, the President, CHAS. S. GRANT, occupying the chair. Effective and brilliant speeches were made by Major WILLIAM BULLARD and Lieut. S. H. ROWAN, after which the meeting adjourned.

Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association.

In accordance with a resolution of the Republican General Committee, a meeting took place last night at Mueller's Hall, corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, for the purpose of consolidating the two rival Republican organizations of the Twenty-first Assembly District. Another meeting will take place to-night, when doubtless the arrangement will be fully perfected.

Fifth Assembly (Brooklyn) District Grant and Colfax Club.

The large tent erected in Myrtle-avenue, between Clermont and Vanderbilt avenues, was dedicated to the cause of GRANT and COLFAX last evening. The tent is the headquarters of the Fifth Assembly District Republican Campaign Club, and is very commodious. Ex-Judge REYNOLDS, President of the Club, was in the chair, and after a brief and eloquent address, introduced Rev. THOMAS M. CONWAY, of New-Orleans, who gave an interesting account of the political aspect of New-Orleans. He assured the audience that the negroes in that part of the country might disguise their feelings as a matter of policy, but their hearts beat true to the music of the Union. They had all their lives worked on the plan of falsely disguising their feelings in order to mitigate the rigors of their terrible slavery, and now they used it to facilitate the cause of liberty. He related the facts of scenes which had taken place in New-Orleans, consisting of cheers for JEFF. DAVIS in front of the headquarters of Gen. HANCOCK, and other such disgusting operations as could be performed by rebels only. The meeting was enthusiastic and intelligent, and adjourned with three cheers for all the candidates.

Eleventh Ward (Brooklyn) Grant and Colfax Club.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Eleventh Ward last evening, at the headquarters of the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, AUGUSTUS C. TATE in the chair. Stirring and eloquent speeches were made by Mr. J. H. WARWICK, of California; Col. WALTER POOR, of North Carolina; Gen. KIERNAN and WM. S. LAMBERT.

French Republican Club at Whitehall, N. Y.

A French Grant and Colfax Campaign Club was organized a few nights ago at Whitehall by the French portion of the inhabitants. Prof. GEORGE BATCHELOR delivered an address. The meeting was crowded and enthusiastic, and the Club will labor till November to increase the vote for GRANT and COLFAX.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The Grand Mass Convention in Philadelphia—Official Announcement.

HEADQUARTERS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
No. 446 FOURTEENTH-STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1868.

ATTENTION! SOLDIERS AND SAILORS!—At a recent meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Republican Executive Committee, it was resolved that a grand mass Convention of the soldiers and sailors be held at Philadelphia on the 1st and 2d days of October, proximo.

The details of arrangements are, by order of the Committee, placed in the hands of Gen. J. W. FISHER, member of the Committee from Pennsylvania, who will be assisted by the Chairman and Secretary of the State Central Committee for Pennsylvania, Gens. C. H. T. COLLIS, of Philadelphia, and A. L. RUSSELL, of Harrisburg, and Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN, of Philadelphia, Commander of the "Boys in Blue" for Pennsylvania.

This Convention has been called at the earnest request of soldiers and sailors from all parts of the country, who desire to meet in mass convention, for the purpose of reviewing the memories of the war and living over again the glories of their campaigns, and in one great voice to proclaim for their old leader, Gen. GRANT. Every arrangement will be made by the local committees for the comfort of our comrades. Distinguished soldiers and sailors and eminent citizens are expected to address the Convention. The programme of exercises will be duly announced. All organizations of soldiers and sailors, under whatever name, are invited. Arrangements are being made for reduced transportation, but it is suggested to organizations that they confer with the railroad agents in their vicinity upon the subject. Republican papers throughout the country are requested to publish this call.

All communications relative to details of arrangements should be addressed to Gen. C. H. T. COLLIS, Philadelphia.
H. A. BARNUM, Chairman.
N. P. CHIPMAN, Secretary.

The Starvation of the Union Prisoners.

Hon. LEONARD MYERS, in a speech in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening made the following statement:

"The vilest thing yet is the attempt to fasten on Gen. GRANT the responsibility for the starvation of our prisoners, and to do it they call on the rebel Gen. OULD, who even intimates that their prisoners were treated no better. Now I want your attention to a statement which has never before been made public. When JEFF. THOMPSON, the rebel, was exchanged, he passed through Andersonville. He had the heart of a man; he had been treated by us with great kindness, and he waited on JEFFERSON DAVIS to beg better conduct toward our prisoners. DAVIS replied: '*We can kill them that way much quicker than in battle.*' He is the stern statesman who was fed on fried oysters; has been cheered in England by our 'free trade' friends, and stands about as much chance of hanging as JOHN H. SURRATT. Let modern Democracy call up JEFF. THOMPSON as their next witness."

Gen. McClernand's Blunder.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Sept. 8.

There is a rumor on the street, quietly whispered around among the Copperheads, that Mr. PENDLETON is very much chargrined at Gen. MCCLERNAND's publication of his private dispatch about "the condition of our canvass in Ohio." He has sent, it is said, a stinging rebuke to that gentleman for his stupidity in allowing his telegram to get into the newspapers—a thing which he never contemplated—and which has already had a most depressing effect upon the already desperate "condition" of the Ohio Democracy. Mr. GEORGE SHUTT was immediately sent on as a special envoy to make the necessary explanations and apologies to Mr. PENDLETON, and thereupon, in order as far as possible to repair damages, he finally consented, under a sort of protest, to come to Illinois.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

Great Examination at Pekin—Two Hundred and Seventy-six Graduates—Two of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs Appointed to Preside—Their Duties and Labors—The Examination System—Its Merits and Defects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKIN, Sunday, June 14, 1868.

After a few days I must cease to date my correspondence from this capital; its interest will not, however, be diminished, if I am able to carry out my present plan. Under the necessity of revisiting my native land, I go by way of Japan and the Pacific; and after a sojourn of a few months proceed to China again, through the northern belt of Europe and Asia. This will give me the opportunity of traversing the Russian Empire and Mongolia, a route more fresh in interest than the beaten track by the Isthmus of Suez. Such observations as I may have to make I shall throw into the form of a journal, as the dates will be milestones to mark the progress of the traveler; and we may add that the pearls of experience are most conveniently strung on the threads of time. Beginning with Pekin as my starting point, I will first introduce your readers to the great metropolitan examination which has just closed its sessions in this city.

Calling at the Foreign Office, I had an interview with WENSIONG and TUNG-TAJEN, two of the leading Ministers. The former, a Manchu, is President of the Board of Civil Office; the latter, a Chinese, is the Chief Minister of War; and both are equally eminent as types of their people. Their talents have been recognized by their being appointed to conduct the great examination which has just come to a close. In America it is not unusual for our State Governors and members of the Cabinet to attend the commencement exercises of our colleges, either to gratify their own taste or to lend dignity to the occasion; but it would be a novel thing to impose on them a task such as my Mandarin friends have just been performing, viz.: that of reading, collating, and grading according to their merits, the effusions, in prose and verse, of some thousands of students. Would they not, while toiling at such dreary drudgery, sigh for the stone of Sisyphus or the wheel of Ixion, and beg to return to their affairs of State, however laborious?

But in China, a high Minister, while performing such a duty, is really discharging one of the highest functions of a Minister of State. In pronouncing on the merits of those essays, he is exercising a judicial office of the gravest character, deciding the fate of candidates for official employment. A stroke of his pen can make a Mandarin, invest him with a jeweled cap and embroidered robe, or inflict on him the prison penalty of years of solitary labor. The consciousness of wielding such a power is enough to reconcile the examiner to his toil; and then it is but fair to acknowledge that Chinese Mandarins take a pleasure in literary exercises, such as we seldom see exhibited by our own civilians. They have all gone through the same curriculum as these aspiring students—like them *multo sudavit et alsit*—like them gone away disheartened from many a hard-fought field; like them wooed the unwilling muse and waited for the "choice moment when to write." They love in leisure hours to recount their toils and triumphs, as the soldier does to talk of his battles, and they feel the liveliest sympathy with their juniors who are going through the same experience. Often have I heard TUNG-TAJEN, (one of the two Ministers above named, the same who rendered LONGFELLOW'S "Psalm of Life" into Chinese verse, relate with great gusto the hardships of his youth; how he taught a common school with many scholars and poor pay—how the perspiration in those long hot days often glued his thin garment to the pedagogue's stool—how he persevered at his treadmill task for twelve tedious years, and at length one fine morning, after having thrown off a felicitous essay in this same Metropolitan Examination Hall, over which he now presides, he awoke and found himself famous. The great majority of Mandarins have been schoolmasters. Would not our country be better governed if we should make our schoolmasters Mandarins?

TUNG-TAJEN evidently enjoyed going back for a time to his old employment; and as 276 new-fledged Mandarins, clad in their fresh-earned regalia, surrounded him and his colleague, applauding the perspicacity which among such a host of competitors had been able to draw forth true talent from its hiding place, they felt it to be the proudest hour of their lives.

For a whole month they had been absent from their places in the Council for Foreign Affairs, though the revision of a treaty was in progress, and other weighty matters waiting for decision; and for a whole month they had been cloistered in the examination hall, and condemned to the most rigid seclusion. Shut in with bolts and bars, they were allowed no communication with the outside world. Sickness or death might have visited their households, but, though only a few rods distant, no messenger or missive could reach them. Rebellion or treason might have menaced the safety of the State, but these men, among the most influential in the Empire, must remain for the time in complete ignorance of the state of the country. Even to project a bone or a chip over the wall into their literary prison-house, is a misdemeanor expressly prohibited, and visited with the severest penalties—so extreme is the care which the Chinese Government takes to see that the Minos and Rhadamanthus of the literary tribunal shall not be biased in their judgment!

Of the labor they have had to perform you may form some idea when I tell you that the number of students who entered the lists was about 4,500. They were incarcerated each in a narrow cell for ten days, with only a few hours of intermission. During this time each man produced three exercises, all on the same printed themes—one in a high style, as a trial of elegance and finish; one in a plainer style, discussing some practical question, as a test of knowledge and good sense, and a third in verse, as a test of—inspiration!

These accumulated essays, 13,500 in number, were laid—a nauseous heap of maudlin monotony, you would say—at the feet of the chief examiners, who, assisted by a staff of clerks, must sift the whole with religious care. Work enough for a month. The chiefs do not, indeed, go through the whole mass, but they are bound to weigh the merits of some hundreds of the best, which are recommended by their assistants, and not allow "Judgment to set his seal till Reason has poised the balance." Some years ago a high Chancellor went to sleep (well he might,) while engaged in this work of criticism, when a spark from his opium pipe, ruthless as the torch of Omar, consumed a mountain of manuscripts.

In the examination for the first degree the scholar submits his own manuscript, the grace with which his pencil traces the complex and picturesque characters of the Chinese language being a leading feature in the competition; but in the trials for higher degrees, the higher qualities of style and classical scholarship only are taken into consideration; the essays are accordingly copied by official scribes, so that the writing can afford no clue to their authorship. Every conceivable precaution is thus taken to secure from the examiners an impartial verdict. The son of a viceroy and the son of a cab-driver stand on the same level before this tribunal. The blindfold judge knows no distinction but that of intellect; nor is this severity confined to the letter of the law. Six years ago PEICHING, one of the chief examiners, was put to death for showing favor to members of his own family—a charge to which my distinguished friends in this instance were certainly not exposed, for out of seventeen of their official subordinates and clients who entered the lists, not one obtained a prize.

This literary prize court is the ballot-box of the Empire—no wonder it is guarded with jealous care. The Emperor himself dares not to set it aside, or make regulations that would cripple its efficiency. It is the people's institution, their magna-charta, the saving element which makes the Chinese Government popular and constitutional. It is the avenue by which any man, however humble in station, may hope that he or his sons may attain to the dignity of Mandarins. It thus becomes a safety-valve to the State, by which that aspiring ambition, which would otherwise prove dangerous, may work itself off in the way of literary effort. If the aspirant fails here he has no one to find fault with but himself or nature; while, if he succeeds, he wins an honor more substantial than any that are conferred by the accidents of birth or the caprice of monarchs.

"It is no honor to be dropt on Fortune's hill—
The honor is to mount it."

The germ of this system, now so complex and elaborate, is found in an ancient maxim, expressed in four syllables—*kü hien jen neng*—"Promote the worthy, employ the able." Two thousand years ago worth and ability were ascertained by *viva voce* examinations in the halls of the palace. In the dynasty of TANG the ordeal of the pen was substituted, and, fenced about by a thousand precautions, it has been extended to every prefecture of the eighteen Provinces. In the lower examinations the competitors are unfledged undergraduates; in the highest they are all doctors, the *élite* of the Empire, each one the champion of many thousands.

In each district and department the undergraduates contend once a year for the rank of *sintsai*, "budding genius," which answers to our A. B.; and once in three years the happy winners assemble in the chief city of the Province, sometimes to the number of ten thousand or more, to compete for the degree of *küjen*, or A. M. In either case the prizes are little more than one per cent., and the victors proceed at once to Pekin to try for the higher honor of a doctorate in the literary corporation and the emoluments of a magistracy. For while the lower degrees confer a social position which the scholar regards as a sufficient reward for his toil, the third degree entitles him to a respectable office from which, by fidelity and talent, he may rise to the highest positions in the State.

China has few colleges or public schools, but she requires scholarship in her officers, and rewards merit in her candidates; and this does more to inspire a devotion to literary pursuits than the most lavish bestowment of pensions. If instead of limiting the subjects for examination to the single department of *belles lettres*, as she now does, she would introduce modern science into her halls, a taste for science would at once take possession of her people, and the best results might be expected to ensue. Nor is it unlikely that this will soon be done. The more enlightened among Chinese statesmen are deeply sensible of the defects of their present system. They see other nations passing them in the race for wealth and power, and when they inquire the reason of the disparity they find it in the difference of intellectual culture. Some of them, actuated by this conviction, have exerted themselves to procure the establishment of the new university, of which I have given you an account; and it is certainly a significant circumstance that the two men most active in that enterprise are their Excellencies WEN and TUNG, the very men who have just been exercising the highest office in the educational system of the Empire.

M.

Cold-Blooded Butchery of an Entire Family in Kentucky.

From the Louisville Courier, Sept. 7.

One of the most appalling tragedies that ever occurred in this section of country was enacted on last Thursday afternoon, in a lonely spot in the dense forest leading from Randolph Station, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, some ten miles south of this city. The point at which it transpired is known as Lost Island, or Pond Island, and is in the midst of the forest, with no human being nearer than two miles, the distance to Randolph Station.

It appears that an industrious German, known as "Charcoal John," a name given him because he had been engaged to some extent in burning charcoal, occupied, with his family, a little log house on a piece of land owned by CHARLES SMOOTH. The family of "Charcoal John" consisted of his wife, an infant child and a little daughter 5 years of age. They were highly esteemed by their few and distant acquaintances as an industry and worthy family, and had managed to save a few hundred dollars toward future necessities and comforts. Yesterday morning, some itinerant passing near the house was horrified at discovering the body of JOHN lying not far distant in a pool of clotted blood, his skull broken in and the brain oozing from the frightful wound, which had evidently been made with an ax. A portion of one of the murdered man's ears had been hewn off, and his face was coated with stagnant blood, an unrecognizable mass of human gore. About sixty yards from the father was another horrible spectacle. Here lay the dead bodies of the mother and her infant child. Her skull had also been broken, and there was a fearful gash in her throat, probably from a blow intended to sever her head. The head of the child was also broken, and both were covered with blood. Still further on was the little daughter, only five years of age. She lay stone dead, her right shoulder literally cleft from its place, and a frightful gash descending deep into the body, the blow evidently having been struck while the poor child was endeavoring to escape the clutches of the murderer of her parents and sister.

As soon as possible after these startling discoveries were made, a messenger was dispatched to this city, and proceeded to the office of the Superintendent of Police, where, hatless and excited, he laid the story before the authorities. Detective PAT. DILLON and Coroner DICK MOORE were immediately dispatched to the place.

Detective DILLON informs us that when he and Coroner MOORE arrived they found the body of the murdered charcoal-burner inclosed in a rail-pen which had been erected to keep off the hogs. The bodies of the wife and children lay where they had fallen. None of the corpses were approachable, having lain so long that the stench of putrefaction was almost suffocating within a few feet of them. Inquests had already been held by Esquire WOODS, and a number of persons were making preparations for the burial. Mr. DILLON returned to the city last night, leaving Coroner MOORE, who will hold an inquest this morning for the purpose of eliciting all the information to be had in reference to the murders.

It is not positively known who the fiendish perpetrator of this bloody butchery is, but the strongest suspicion rests on a negro herb doctor who had been in the vicinity several months, and who seems to have had some reputation. He was known by no name but "the Doctor," and pretended to be in league with spirits, who aided him in his peculiar practice. He always carried with him a sharp ax, which he used in his searches for herbs and roots, and this instrument is supposed to have been the weapon used in the murder of the charcoal-burner and the wife and children. "The Doctor" had frequently been to the charcoal-burner's house, had several times administered medicines, and in this way is supposed to have learned the whereabouts of the family savings, which were always kept hidden away in the bed. Nothing has been seen of him since Thursday, when he was in the neighborhood. The bed in the house was found to be torn open, and the money gone, showing conclusively that the object of the atrocious crime was solely plunder.

From the positions in which the murdered family were found lying, it was evident the father had first been attacked, and that the mother, hearing his cries, had run out with her child in her arms to the assistance of her husband, when she in turn was struck down by the murderer. The little girl evidently followed her mother and sister, and turned to run as the bloody ax struck down the unfortunate woman, but her little feet had not carried her far before she, too, was laid low.

A Pleasant Georgia Greeting to Vermont.

From the Macon Journal & Messenger, Sept. 4.

We beg our friends to possess their souls with patience. Don't fly off at a tangent, and begin to play the *rôle* of doubting Thomas, because, forsooth, Vermont—negroized, Radicalized, bigoted, besotted, set-in-her-ways Vermont—has gone for the Radicals by an increased majority. The causes which have produced this result are numerous, and well understood by all well-informed politicians. It means nothing. This wave will not reach outside the State. Its force is spent within her own borders. Her people are hopeless fanatics. Nigger, nigger, nigger is all their political inspiration. As they own very little property, so of course they feel very little of the burdens of taxation. The State is a close corporation—a Radical rotten borough. The great reaction against Radicalism, with all its crimes and profligacy, never has and never will reach her people. They are owned by a few politicians, who vote them without regard to national affairs, and only for their own personal aggrandizement. It is just about as reasonable to expect improvement in the political complexion of Vermont as it would be to look for a Democratic triumph among the negroes of the Sea Island region of South Carolina.

Wait, friends, till Maine speaks on the 14th—wait till Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana speak in October. Then, and not till then, will it be either wise or possible to hazard a sensible conclusion as to the fortunes of the grand field-day in November.

Particulars of the Death of Abijah Mann.

From the Auburn Advertiser, Sept. 7.

Died Sunday morning, in this city, at the residence of Mrs. Z. J. MCMASTER, ABIJAH MANN, at the age of 76.

Mr. MANN, on the evening of Saturday, appeared to be in good health when he retired, but in the morning, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. MCMASTER hearing groans in his room, looked in and found him gasping for breath, and unable to speak. She asked if she should send for a doctor, but he shook his head. She sent, but before the doctor's arrival Mr. MANN was dead.

ABIJAH MANN was a lawyer of eminence, and had been to Warsaw to attend a law case. On his way back to Brooklyn, his place of residence, he stopped in this city to visit a near relative—Mrs. MCMASTER, at whose house he expired. The disease that ended his life so suddenly is said to have been heart disease.

SEED OYSTERS.—A large number of Fairhaven oyster boats have been busy since Sept. 1 in dredging for seed oysters at new grounds recently discovered in the Sound off Bridgeport. The little bivalves are so plentiful that boats, and even schooners, are filled quickly, and the grounds appear to be very extensive. Many are also in the grounds from City Island and other places, so that the waters in that locality are covered with crafts. They sell at from fifteen to thirty-five cents per bushel.—*New-Haven Palladium, Sept. 7.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR CHARITIES.

Public and Private Efforts for the Relief of the Poor—Interesting Facts and Figures—The True Remedy for Pauperism.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
No. 813 BROADWAY, Sept. 8, 1868.

To the Public:

The Citizens' Association, among its efforts to promote the cause of good government, has had occasion to investigate carefully the whole field of philanthropic labors in this City, including private as well as public charities. From the best information that the Association has been able to obtain, it has concluded that not less than $5,000,000 are annually expended in this City for different charitable and philanthropic objects. If the expenditure of so large a sum were made upon the sound business principle of enabling the recipients to help themselves—that is, to place them in such improved surroundings that they would be able to gain their own livelihood, and thus be converted into producers, the great burdens of pauperism could soon be removed. In this country, where the elements of wealth are so boundless, and where hundreds of millions of acres of fertile land lie waiting for the hands to cultivate and develop their riches, *poverty and want among able-bodied men and women should be unknown, and they will be unknown when broad and comprehensive plans, based upon the true nature of things, are made for their removal.* The Association has ascertained that the tendency of the philanthropic and charitable efforts of the present day is rather to superinduce and mass together the very poverty which it is the design of these efforts to relieve. The indolent, the vicious and the thriftless all drift toward large cities, to prey upon the industry and capital they find centralized there. New-York has gained for herself a wide-spread reputation for unbounded liberality. This reputation has brought thousands to her doors seeking their share, who remain an annual burden, very heavy to be borne. Unless means are taken to overcome this tendency, we shall be perpetuating great evils, and rendering them chronic when we are endeavoring to confer relief.

Nature has wisely ordained that man, through labor, wins from her all that is necessary for his comfortable support. All that tends to stimulate him to labor tends to his highest good, and all that tends to weaken and impair the obligation tends to his permanent injury. Consequently all philanthropic and charitable efforts should be based upon a comprehensive plan of *enabling those to find remunerative labor who are unable to find it for themselves.* There are, at all times, broad avenues of labor open which are never full. The great staples and necessaries of life can never be too abundant, and to the soil man can always turn for a substantial reward for his industry. The vast floating population centralizing in this and other large cities, with irregular and uncertain employment, who fill our charitable institutions and seek relief through the thousand channels whereby it is dispensed, should be dealt with not in the way they are—very far from it, for this method turns the recipients into paupers and consumers instead of producers and good citizens—but upon the sound principle of enabling all the men, women and children in the community to help themselves. This is the kind of relief which duty and common sense dictate to us to render, and this kind of help should be furnished to every person standing in need of it. Animated by these considerations the Association set itself earnestly to work to find means to carry its views into practical operation. One of the results, thus far, has been the organization of the LABOR BUREAU, July 1, 1868, by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, upon the following general plan recommended by the Association, viz.:

Books are opened at the office of the Commissioners in which are recorded the names and residences of able-bodied applicants for employment, their ages, places of nativity, length of residence in the City, trade or vocation, whether married or single, the number of persons dependent upon them for support, and the health, age and sex of each of such persons.

A record is made of applicants for laborers, of their residences, the kinds of labor required, the nationality, sex and age of the persons desired, whether married or single, with or without families, and the limit of time from date of application in which such persons may be forwarded. The expense of forwarding laborers is borne by the party making application for them. The Association is making arrangements to secure the organization of similar bureaus in the principal cities and towns on the Atlantic slope, and respectfully invites cooperation from all who approve of, and feel an interest in this most important undertaking.

The Governors of the Western States have cordially indorsed the plan of the Association. Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, remarks that his State can furnish homes for 50,000 at once, and Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, in commending the plan, says: "The result sought is a triple blessing to your City, to the poor whom you thus help, and to the States whose development you thus forward." A cordial invitation to all is respectfully given to examine in detail into the plans of the Association. It is believed that the heavy tax now imposed upon capital and labor by efforts at temporary relief can be removed, and the best interests of those to be relieved at the same time promoted.

To show the necessity for a change, the following figures are taken from the State Census of 1865: Paupers and persons relieved temporarily, 278,558. Hence, in the whole population of the State or New-York, of 3,827,618, one inhabitant in thirteen was either a pauper, or had been a recipient of charity during the year. After making the most liberal allowance for all those cases in which persons were counted two or three times, the figures are most startling. It must also be remembered that very many were relieved by private charity, whose names were never reported, and perhaps the number thus relieved would often those counted more than once in the above estimate.

In this connection the following extract from Gov. MORGAN'S message in 1860 is full of significance: "It appears from the report of the Secretary of State that during the year 1858 relief was granted by the public in 260,155 cases, equal to 7.4 per cent. of the entire population, at an excense of $1,491,391 28. Of those relieved, 41 per cent. were natives of this country, and 59 per cent. were foreigners. While in twenty years, from 1831 to 1851, the population of the State increased only 61 per cent., pauperism increased in the same period 708 per cent. In 1831 there was 1 person relieved to every 123 inhabitants; in 1841, 1 to every 39; in 1851, 1 to every 24; and in 1856, 1 to every 17.

Though many persons doubtless received relief in more than one place, and therefore appear repeatedly in the returns, and though many of the persons relieved were not paupers, in the ordinary sense of the word, it is still clear that the evil is a great and increasing one, which urgently demands a remedy."

It would thus appear that notwithstanding the beneficial influences which are supposed to be conferred by our public-school system, notwithstanding the increased facilities among us for general education and the rapid progress of our country, pauperism, which through these instrumentalities should be greatly reduced, has increased ten-fold—that is, there are ten paupers to-day where there was one to the same number of persons that there were thirty-eight years ago. While in thirty-four years, from 1831 to 1865, the population increased only 90 per cent., pauperism increased in the same period about 900 per cent.

It is said that recently 60,000 persons were out of employment in this City, while flour was $14 per barrel, and while millions of acres of fertile lands in the West are waiting for hands to cultivate them. Nearly one-half of our population lives in cities, towns and villages, while not more than twenty-five per cent. of the population should be thus concentrated—the remainder should be distributed over the productive portion of the soil.

The Association is of the opinion that pauperism should be dealt with in an enlightened and intelligent spirit of prevention rather than by ineffectual attempts at temporary relief; that the gifted minds of the wise, and the sheltering arms of the strong, should be directed to those great ends, and also that, by judicious arrangements, all who require relief should receive it without taxing labor with additional burdens.

No practical elevation of man can be effected without elevating his surroundings. There is room enough for all; there is plenty for all, and life may be made a great blessing to all, if we only use wisely the ample provisions the Divine Parent has made for all his children. PETER COOPER, President.
RICHARD M. HENNY, Secretary.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The Charges Against Commissioners Rollins, Harlan, and Others—The District-Attorney and Mr. Binckley Disagree—A Scene.

The charge of conspiring to defraud the Government in the collection of the whisky tax, preferred against Commissioners ROLLINS and HARLAN, and Ex-Collector THOMAS E. SMITH, by JOHN M. BINCKLEY, Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Department, was before Commissioner GUTTMAN again in the United States District Court Room at 12 M. yesterday.

The District-Attorney called JOHN D. MCHENRY, but, before the witness took the stand, Mr. BINCKLEY arose and addressed the Commissioner. He said he wanted to state that there was a material difference of opinion between the District-Attorney and himself as to the manner in which the case should be conducted, and he asked that it be adjourned till Thursday the 17th, so that he could communicate with the superior officers of the Government, as to the manner in which the case should be conducted.

Mr. JOHN H. WHITE protested against any delay in doing justice to his client, Mr. SMITH. He knew nothing about the family quarrels of the counsel for the prosecution. If the gentleman wanted brains to carry on this case he could find plenty of them in this City.

Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK said he had been instructed to appear for Commissioner HARLAN, and that he should make a charge of perjury against the witness, MCHENRY. He declared that there were no grounds whatever for the prosecution, and that it was instituted for ulterior purposes. A more hybrid, mongrel, contemptible charge, without form and without substance, he had never known in the course of his legal experience. The gentleman's only object in the prosecution could be to create scandal. Mr. SEDGWICK argued that although Mr. COURTNEY had associated Mr. BINCKLEY with him in the management of the case, the responsible officer in the prosecution was the District-Attorney, and it was for the latter to move an adjournment if it was in his judgment necessary.

Mr. BINCKLEY said the counsel had been pleased to speculate with regard to his (Mr. BINCKLEY'S) connection with this case. It was a scandal in the gentleman to cast such aspersions. At the proper time he would explain the history of the case, and the difficulties that had been thrown in his way, but would not now be betrayed into a statement on them at an improper time. He claimed that the intimation of an intention to bring a charge against a witness in the case was simply an attempt to intimidate the witness. He had decided, instead of resigning his office, to prosecute this case, and all the efforts that had been made to annoy him could not drive him from it.

District-Attorney COURTNEY said he had partially heard all that his former associate had to say. This distinguished gentleman came on from Washington more than two weeks ago, and without the common courtesy of informing him what he was doing made affidavits and procured the arrest of the parties before the Court. He (the District-Attorney) had nothing to do with getting up the affidavits. He afterward waived the discourtesy and took up the case, and he found it like drawing eye-teeth to get out of the gentleman the details of the case, and his ideas of the manner of managing it. He found the gentleman had an idea that the Southern District of New-York had jurisdiction all over the United States. Until the last moment he had been unable to obtain anything from the gentleman with regard to what he knew of the case. Mr. MCHENRY had stated to the District-Attorney that he could not honorably testify with regard to what MURRAY had told him, because he had promised MURRAY sacredly that the statements should not be made public. The gentleman knowing this had yet permitted the witness to be examined on these points. As far as he (the District-Attorney) was concerned this gentleman (Mr BINCKLEY) should not open his mouth in this case again. He was a mere interloper here. He had been received with courtesy in his office, and after the abuse and the insult that gentlemen had heaped upon him his manhood and self-respect would not permit him to associate with him in the prosecution of this case. After the insult offered to him in his (BINCKLEY'S) own room at the Astor House, he (the District-Attorney) had addressed a telegram to the law-office of the Government at Washington, to which he had received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1868.

Samuel E. Courtney, United States District-Attorney:

Your telegram received. The act of Sept. 24, 1789, imposes upon you the duty of prosecuting in your district all delinquents for crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States. The conduct of the prosecution against the parties charged in your district with conspiring with Mr. E. A. ROLLINS is devolved, therefore, by law on you, and this office cannot relieve you from the duty. Mr. BINCKLEY has not been employed by the Attorney-General, nor so far as this office is apprised, by any head of department to assist you in this case. He participates in the prosecution, therefore, by your sufferance. Any pretension that he has a right to represent the United States *ex-officio* as solicitor in the Internal Revenue office seems to me to be without warrant of precedent or law. J. HUBLEY ASHTON,
Acting Attorney-General.

The following is the District-Attorney's dispatch to which the above was an answer, but which was not read at this time:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1868.

Hon. J. Hubley Ashton:

Personal relations with Solicitor of Internal Revenue are such that I cannot act with him any longer in the prosecution of the case of E. A. ROLLINS et al. You will oblige me very much by designating some person to act in such prosecution. My manhood and self-respect forbid any further association with him. The case is set down for to-morrow, at 12 M.

SAMUEL G. COURTNEY,
United States District-Attorney.

He could not, (Mr. COURTNEY proceeded to say,) although official decapitation stood in view, as this distinguished individual had threatened, permit the gentleman to have anything to do with the case. He was ready to go on with this case, but he was not here to asperse unjustly the character of any official where that upon which the aspersion was founded was obtained from thieves, perjurers and villians. It had turned out that some of the affidavits had been made in consideration of the paltry sum of $15 apiece. He was glad to inform the public that the individuals who had made them were in custody and would be duly brought to justice. Mr. BINCKLEY had appeared in this case by his (the District-Attorney's) permission. He now withdrew that permission.

Mr. BINCKLEY arose to address the Commissioner.

Mr. COURTNEY—I object to him saying a word here.

Mr. WHITE—I object too.

Mr. BINCKLEY—You'd better object; you don't want to hear what I have to say.

The Commissioner said he wished to say a word. It would seem, he said, that on account of the differences between the two law officers of the Government, and as Mr. BINCKLEY had had the affidavits drawn and was familiar with the evidence in this case, perhaps the case should be adjourned in order that the facts might be obtained from Mr. BINCKLEY by the District-Attorney. In that case Mr. SMITH'S surety would be discharged and he would be held simply on his own recognizance.

Mr. SEDGWICK said that in view of the telegram from the Acting Attorney-General, it was evident that Mr. BINCKLEY was not a law officer of the Government, the term inadvertently used by the Commissioner. How was it that the gentleman had withheld from the District-Attorney what he knew of the evidence in the case?

Mr. BINCKLEY arose to address the Court.

Mr. WHITE objected to his speaking in this case. He was an interloper.

Mr. BINCKLEY intimated that he would say something that the gentleman did not want said.

Mr. WHITE—I defy you and all your gang.

Mr. BINCKLEY—You'll have to get up higher before you can defy me. I'm not to be frightened by you.

Mr. WHITE—A man that goes prowling around among perjurers!

Mr. BINCKLEY said that the District-Attorney had the names of the witnesses, and knew where and how to get them. When the Court told him to sit down he should obey the Court with great respect; but he was not to be frightened by the counsel. He submitted to the District-Attorney whether he had not all the facts——

Mr. COURTNEY—I submit that I shall answer no impertinent questions from you.

Mr. BINCKLEY again asked that the case be adjourned. He asked the District-Attorney if he had not already acknowledged him (Mr. BINCKLEY) as his superior in this case?

Mr. COURTNEY said he should be very sorry to acknowledge the gentleman as his superior morally, intellectually, or in any other way.

Mr. BINCKLEY asked that his *status* in the case might be fixed by the Commissioner.

The Commissioner said that he was there only by the sufferance of the District-Attorney. As the District-Attorney had withdrawn his permission, he could not appear in the prosecution of the case.

Mr. BINCKLEY (rising)—I bow with the greatest respect to the decision of the Court. (Going toward the door)—I'll appear again in New-York. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHITE (shouting after him)—Do.

And Mr. BINCKLEY left the court-room.

After some further argument with regard to the propriety of adjourning the case, the Commissioner said that he thought it was best, for the interest of all parties, that this case should not go on to-day, and the case was accordingly adjourned till 12 M. of the 15th inst.

Meantime Mr. THOS. E. SMITH'S surety was discharged, and he was held on his own recognizance.

POLICE TRIALS.

A Ward Detective Charged with Improper Conduct—Justice Hogan the Complainant—He Charges that the Detective Refuses to Testify Against a Burglar—An Important Case.

At the trials of policemen, yesterday, Commissioners ACTON and MANIERRE heard upward of one hundred complaints. Most of them were of a trivial nature, involving some slight breach of discipline, such as being off relieving point, getting a cup of coffee, late at roll call, and the like. A case of some importance and interest was that of JOHN HAMBLIN, of the Seventh Precinct, Ward Detective. The charge was grossly improper conduct, with specifications as follows:

1. In this, that said HAMBLIN, while before Justice HOGAN at the First District Police Court, demeaned himself in an improper manner by word and action, and refused to give proper answer to a question propounded to him by said Justice; all of which in the court-room of said Court, on the afternoon of Friday, Aug. 14.

2. In this, that said HAMBLIN entered into newspaper controversy without the consent of the Commissioners or of the Superintendent, by the publication of an advertisement signed "Officer JOHN HAMBLIN, Fourth Precinct," in disregard of General Order No. 469, prohibiting members of the force from corresponding with any person on public business without permission from the Superintendent first had."

Then follows the advertisement in which HAMBLIN affirms that he behaved both civilly and respectfully toward Justice HOGAN, and stating that, "having received information leading to the arrest of a burglar, from a source peculiar to detectives, I deemed it impolitic to give Mr. Justice HOGAN a dime novel account of the manner I received my information, thinking it sufficient that I could substantiate the charges against the prisoner to hold him; and as to having been once arrested for grand larceny, I stamp that to be a malicious falsehood, and for which assertion I intend bringing an action against Mr. Justice HOGAN, when he may prove in open Court, if he can, what he has so wantonly published."

Justice Hogan testified that Officer Hay, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, brought a man to the Police Court and stated that he had arrested him on a charge of burglary committed at No. 51 Cortlandt-street; Officer Hay stated that Hamblin had informed him that he knew who had committed the burglary, and in describing the man said that he had a cut on his hand he received at the time of committing it; Hay further stated that he knew nothing of the case of his own knowledge, but had made the arrest and brought the man to Court solely on information received from Hamblin; I sent a Court-officer for Hamblin; Hay inquired would I detain the prisoner until Hamblin came; I said I would not; Hay wanted to know what he should do with the prisoner; I told him to take the man back to the Station-house, and when there was evidence I would receive the prisoner; he took the prisoner away; this was in the afternoon; the next morning I was informed that Hamblin came to Court while I was taking breakfast; in the afternoon I saw him and stated the circumstances; he said, "That is funny;" I asked him what he knew about the case; he answered, "I cannot tell you;" I inquired, "Why?" he said, "It would be worth a man's life to be known to have given this information;" I said, "That won't do—I have had that from you before, and you deceived me; I want to know the evidence on which you caused this man's arrest; he is charged with a felony, and has been in custody thirty or forty hours, and I want you to tell me;" Hamblin said, "You want to make trouble for me;" I responded, "No, I don't want to make trouble—I have never made a complaint against an officer since I have been connected with the Police Court;" and, I added, that if I had wished to make a complaint there was a charge against him for grand larceny; he said, "This is a put up job; you may get all the evidence you can against this man; you cannot get any from me."

Officer HAMBLIN was asked if he wished to put any question to the witness. He answered: "No, Sir—no use. All I wish is for you to understand the case."

Justice Hogan then detailed the connection of Hamblin with the arrest of two parties alleged to have stolen cotton from pier No. 27 North River. It was to this effect: One Sunday morning in February, 1865, Hamblin came into Court and took a seat with two men; he was in citizen's dress; just before 12 o'clock he came up and stated to me that he had a case; I asked him why he did not come up before; he said he had arrested two men and there were three in the case, and he was waiting in expectation the third man would be arrested; I asked him if there was any evidence against these parties; he said there was; I asked him what it was; he said there had been three bales of cot on stolen from Pier No. 27 North River; that he had information the cotton was over in Brooklyn in a junk-shop; that on the strength of that he had been to the junk-shop and found the three bales with the bagging removed; he pointed to one of the men and said, "I arrested the junk thief, and here he is; the other is the mate of a lighter; the third man, whom I expect, is Captain of the lighter;" I asked him what evidence he could get that this was the cotton, as the marks had been removed; he said he could get the carman who carried the cotton to the junk-shop; but that he could not tell whether they put three bales more on than they signed the receipt for; I said, "You cannot tell, then, whether this larceny was committed in Kings or New-York County?" He answered that he could not, but he could get the evidence by the next morning; I said, "Officer, I want to go out of town, but I want to have this case straight; what time will you have your evidence here?" He replied, "by 10 o'clock;" I said I would give him till 2 o'clock; at 2 o'clock the next day I was at Court to take the complaint, when Officer HAMBLIN appeared with two bundles under his arm containing cotton; he said, "Judge, I took some of the samples of this cotton to Mr. CARRINGTON, the agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for him to sample it;" I said, "You are too old a policeman for such a transaction as that—you cannot play that on me;" he answered, "Well, Judge, I cannot get any evidence against these men;" I asked "Where is the cartman, and other evidence you were to have here?" he answered "I cannot get them;" then I said, "Tell me who gave you this information?" he answered, "It is worth their lives to be known in this case;" I then read a letter which had been handed to me the day before, at 9 o'clock in the morning, from D. M. CARRINGTON, requesting a little more time to procure evidence against the parties; I asked HAMBLIN how CARRINGTON came to write me that note; he answered that he did not know. I said take it and read it; he again said that he knew nothing of it; I stated that Mr. CARRINGTON wanted a little more time to get evidence; HAMBLIN replied, "It is only making trouble for you and me;" subsequently, in an interview with Mr. CARRINGTON, I asked him how he came to write that note to me; he said Officer HAMBLIN requested him to do it; afterward Mr. ROBERTS appeared at Court in this case and said he understood how it was—that he saw I would be forced to discharge the prisoners.

Mr. HAMBLIN denied that more than one prisoner was arrested in the case referred to.

Officer HAY testified to making the arrest in the first-mentioned case, substantiating Justice HOGAN'S statement in so far as he was connected with it.

Officer HAMBLIN said: "I wish I had some one to talk to about this case. I had Mr. SPENCER engaged. I want to show this has been going on against me for some three years. It is pretty hard to be called a thief in open Court."

The case was then laid over for an hour to allow Mr. HAMBLIN to find his counsel. At the expiration of that time the officer appeared and said he had not been able to find him, and asked leave to submit his defence in writing. The case was adjourned to Monday next.

HAMBLIN is a man of about 50 years of age, of American parentage. An operation for cancer in the mouth, performed about a year ago, somewhat affects his appearance. He was first appointed on the Police in 1857, resigned in 1860, and was reappointed in 1862. He is said to have been very efficient in making arrests about the docks. Of course it would be improper to express an opinion as to the merits of the case until the other side is heard.

Departure of the Chinese Embassy.

Yesterday Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME and the other members of the Chinese Embassy took their departure for Europe in the steamer *Java*. Mr. BURLINGAME, with his family and suite, drove down from the Westminster Hotel to the foot of Nineteenth-street about 10 A. M., and there took a tugboat for Jersey City. Very few persons appeared to be aware of the proposed departure of the Embassy, and no crowds had collected at either the points of départure or reception. On arriving alongside the steamer Mr. BURLINGAME, his wife and daughter and the principal members of the Embassy, stepped quietly aboard, and were received by the Captain and other officers of the vessel. Among the friends and relatives accompanying Mr. BURLINGAME on board the *Java*, were Gen. BANKS and Mrs. BURLINGAME'S father. The Chinese, with the exception of the servants, retired at once to their staterooms, while Mr. BURLINGAME remained on deck, conversing earnestly with Gen. BANKS. The Chinese servants and secretaries strutted about the ship, smoking their lilliputian pipes and airing the few words of English they were possessed of. At 12:30 the signal was given to cast off, and in a few minutes more the *Java*, with the Chinese flag floating from her mainmast, was clearing her way down the river to the ocean. Gen. BANKS returned to town in the tug.

Custom-house Removals.

A surmise has existed that the late Custom-house removals were for partisan reasons. This is denied at the Collector's office. They were owing to a lack of sufficient appropriation on the part of Congress to continue the force then employed, and were effected by an order from the Treasury Department. Republicans and Democrats were both subject to the decrease.

The changes took effect from the 1st to the 5th inst., and consisted of all the debenture clerks, twenty-four in number, at $1,300 salary; twenty-five night inspectors at $1,095, exclusive of a lieutenant at $1,200; fifteen storekeepers at $1,460, and three assistant measurement inspectors in the Surveyor's office, at $1,095—in all sixty-seven.

As the office of debenture clerk was thus abolished, the inspectors were assigned to do the work peculiar to it. As a sufficient surplus of these did not exist, ten additional were appointed, at a salary of $1,460. The storekeepers were discharged, simply because the stores where they were employed were withdrawn by their owners from the list of bon

Ware, with a sheath knife, on a recent voyage from Vera Cruz to this port, was resumed yesterday morning, before Commissioner OSBORN.

The testimony failed to support the charge, and the Commissioner therefore dismissed the complaint and ordered the prisoner's release.

THE POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

The charges against Beverly Clarke, for conspiring with others to defraud the Post Office Department, were to have been investigated yesterday morning before the United States Commissioner. The indictment against the accused, found by the Grand Jury of the Michigan District, of which Clarke was a resident, alleges that he, with Andrew F. Lee, Wm. O. Redden, Calvin F. S. Thomas, Ethan H. Howard, James M. Johnson, George A. Tavener, George W. Vining, Theodore F. Taylor and Wm. Tower had conspired to defraud the United States by delivering and causing to be delivered at the various Post Offices throughout the United States amounts of wrapping paper, twine and Post Office blanks, less in quantity than the requisitions made by the several Postmasters upon these defendants, (who are blank agents and contractors for furnishing Post Office stationery,) and by causing said Postmasters' requisitions to be transmitted from the Post Offices to the Post-Office Department as vouchers, evidencing the delivery by the agents and contractors of the full quantity called for on the face of the requisitions; and by causing the accounts of said blank agents and contractors for the full quantity of such requisitions to be presented, audited, approved and paid, and the profits of said fraudulent transactions to be divided among the conspirators.

Soon after the above indictment had been rendered, Clarke, it is said, fled to this City, where he was arrested on Monday last, and, in default of $10,000 bail, committed to prison.

The absence of witnesses yesterday made it necessary to postpone the examination until Saturday morning next at 10:30 o'clock. Counsel for the accused applied for a reduction of bail to $5,000, which was granted, and the security having been furnished, the prisoner was released from actual custody.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 9.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE ROBBERY OF THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY IN MAY LAST—HABEAS CORPUS.

The People ex rel. Martin, &c.—About the 1st of May last, as some of our readers will remember, a messenger of the Merchants' Union Express Company was waylaid on a train of the Hudson River Railroad, between this City and Yonkers, and a large amount of money stolen from the Express Company. Suspicion soon after rested upon a man named William H. Martin, who was followed by officers of this City into Canada, and there arrested. An examination took place at Hamilton, in that territory, and soon after such proofs were presented to the authorities at Washington of Martin's guilt that a requisition was made upon Governor-General Moncke, under the Extradition Treaty, for the delivery of the prisoner to the authorities of this State. Martin was thereupon surrendered to the custody of the Secretary of the Company, one Robert M. Richardson, and by the latter he was brought into this State. When the party arrived at Auburn the Sheriff of Cayuga County exhibited a warrant of arrest in a civil action commenced by the Express Company against the prisoner Martin, and by virtue of that writ, as is now claimed, he was taken by the Sheriff from Richardson's custody and placed in jail at Auburn.

The case came before this Court to-day on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the discharge of the prisoner was asked on the ground that bad faith had been exhibited by the Company in procuring the requisition on the Governor-General of Canada for the delivery of Martin to the officers of this State on a criminal charge, and then, when they had him within the jurisdiction of this Court, they abandoned the criminal part of the case and sought to hold him in a civil action simply. Counsel for the prisoner contended that such proceedings were a fraud on the authorities at Washington, a violation of the spirit of the Extradition Treaty, and an abuse of power. All the Express Company desired was to get their money back—they cared nothing about the punishment of the criminal though they had him now in their power. Of his guilt there was not sufficient proof. Persons could not, he said, make use of treaties and laws and officials, professedly to punish criminals, but really to collect money due to them. This Court ought not to countenance anything which looked like collusion between the parties in this case who are the most interested. The Express Company do not deny that they abandoned the criminal prosecution of Martin as soon as they had him safe at their headquarters in Auburn.

Judge CARDOZO decided to postpone the hearing for one week, and in the meantime testimony is to be taken upon the principal facts involved.

For the relator, Wm. F. Howe; for the respondents, Mr. Sewall.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 9.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of N. B. Griffin; application for stay denied, with $5 costs.

Wise et al. *vs.* Dappelmazer et al.; default opened on payment of $7 costs of this motion. The original motion to be set down for the third Monday of September, if the costs are paid in ten days.

Rice *vs.* Armstrong; motion granted.

White *vs.* Newton; motion denied—$7 costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 9.

By Judge Jones.

Ten Broeck *vs.* Morris; motion granted.

Same *vs.* Same; motion granted.

Lackey *vs.* Early et al.; motion granted.

Dugan *vs.* Binney; motion granted and reference ordered.

Haas et al. *vs.* Hay et al.; motion granted and proceedings dismissed.

Bell *vs.* Boehn et al.; motion granted.

Hoeh *vs.* Hahn; proceedings dismissed.

Harris *vs.* Cleveland; motion denied, with $10 costs unless defendant elect to take a reference and pay the referee's fees, in which case the motion is to stand over until the coming in of the referee's report; then to be brought on two days' notice, and to be heard on the affidavits now used on the referee's report.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 9, 1868.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s,		10 American Ex.	45½
C. '65	111½	100 U. S. Ex.	46½
500 do	111½	200 do	46½
20,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.,		100 do	46
'67	108½	100 N. Y. Cen....2d call	125¼
100,000 do....s3	108½	100 Erie R....s30	46¼
9,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s,		100 do	46½
C.	105	1400 Reading R.	90¼
1,500 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.		1200 do	90⅛
'62	113¾	600 do	90
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c	69½	300 do....s10	90
60,000 Tenn. St. 6s.,		200 do....2d call	90¼
new	69	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	84
10,000 do...bet. call	68	400 Clev. & Pitts.	85¾
5,000 do	68½	200 do....2d call	85½
10,000 do....2d call	68¼	100 Chi. & N.W.	86½
5,000 Va. St. 6s, ex. c.	54½	300 do	86
5,000 do....bet. call	54½	100 do....s30	85⅞
10,000 N. C. 6s, x-c.	74½	200 New-Jer. Cen.	122
20,000 do	74½	100 Chi. & N.W. Pf.	86
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s.		300 do	85⅞
new	73½	100 do	85⅞
1,000 do	73½	100 do	85⅞
20,000 do	73	500 do	85⅞
10,000 do....bet.call	73½	600 Clev. & Tol. R.	101
5,000 do	73½	50 do	101¼
5,000 Missouri S. 6s.	93½	100 do....2d call	101½
1,000 B., N.Y. & E. 1st M	94	100 Chi. & R. I.	101½
20,000 C. & N. W. con.		200 do	101½
conv. B.	92½	200 do	101½
1,000 Gr. W. 1st M. '88.	89	18 do	102
10,000 Gr. W. R. 2d M.,	78	500 M. & St. P. R.	87
10,000 do	77½	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	88
10,000 do	77½	200 do	87¾
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M.	88	100 do	87¾
3,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M.	100½	100 do	87¾
10,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	93	100 do....2d call	88½
500 Chic. & Alt. In. B.	94	100 Tol., W. & W.	57½
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st	102	200 do	57¼
2,000 C. & G. E. 1st.	78½	100 Morris & Es.	64½
5,000 do	78½	100 do	65
5,000 do	78½	400 P., F. W. & C.	107½
1,500 N.Y. & N.H.B., 6s	97	100 Chic. & Alton R.	150½
10,000 Tol. Pe. & W. 1st.		100 Chi. & A. R. Prf.	152
East. Div.	83½	200 Ohio & M. R.	28½
5 Del. & H. C.	129	1000 do	28½
20 do	129½	100 do....b30	28¾
30 B. & B. Assoc'tion.	104½	51 do	28
100 Pacific Mail	103½	200 do....2d call	28¼
100 do....s30	103	100 H. & St. J. R. Pf.	89
100 do	103½	50 Dub. & S. C. R.	90
200 do....s10	103½		

SECOND BOARD—12¼ P. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s, '81, C.	114	200 West. U. Tel.	34
4,000 do	113¾	200 Mariposa Pr.	9
112,000 5-20s, C, '62	113½	300 Mariposa	5
10,000 5-20s, C, '65	111½	100 Mer. U. Ex.	22¾
5,000 do	111	200 do	22½
40,000 U. S. 5-20s. C.		50 U. S. Ex....b. c.	45¾
'65, new	108⅝	800 Erie R....s60	46
195,000 5-20s, C., '67	108⅝	100 do....b30	46¾
100,000 do	108⅝	500 do	46½
160,000 do	108¾	200 do	46½
215,000 do	108⅝	50 do	47½
8,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C.		100 Hudson	140
'64	109¾	100 Reading R.	89¾
5,000 U.S.6s. 5-20s, C.,		100 M. S. & N. I.	83¾
'68	108¾	100 Clev. & Tol.	100½
25,000 do	108⅝	300 do....b15	100½
243,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s,		300 do	100⅜
C.	104⅞	200 Chic. & R. I.	101⅝
4,500 do	105	100 M. & St. P....s60	86½
10,000 do	104¾	300 do....b10	87½
5,000 Tenn. 6s. ex. c.	68½	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	88¾
4,000 do	69	100 do....b10	89
20,000 Tenn. 6s. new	68¾	100 do	89½
20,000 do	68½	100 do....b10	89½
45,000 N. Car. 6s, x-c.	74	500 T., W. & W.	57
1,500 N. Car. 6s, new	72½	400 P., Ft. W. & C.	107½
5,000 do	72½	500 do	107½
5,000 do	73	800 do	107¾
10,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	96½	200 do....s30	107½
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M	88	200 O. & M. R.	28½
100 Pacific Mail	102½	10 New-Jersey C. R.	122
100 do	102½		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$115,000 Tenn. 6s, new.	69	200 Tol., W. & W.	57
15,000 do	68⅞	400 do	57¼
20,000 do	68¾	200 do	57½
10 Amer. Ex.	45½	200 do	57⅝
40 do	45½	200 do....b30	56¾
100 Adams Ex.	50	100 do	56⅞
100 U. S. Ex.	46½	200 do....b30	57½
200 Mer. U. Ex.	23	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	108¼
1200 Pac. Mail	103½	1200 Chic., R. I. & P.	102
200 do....c	103½	300 Ohio & Miss.	28⅞
200 do	103¾	200 do	28⅝
200 do....s10	103¾	200 do	28⅝
200 N. Y. Cen.	125¼	300 M. So. & N. I.	84½
1100 do	125¼	100 do	84½
200 do....s15	125½	200 do....b10	84¾
300 do	125¼	300 do	84
50 do....c	125¼	200 do	84½
200 do	125¼	200 do....c	84½
1600 do	125	1500 Clev. & Pitts.	86
100 Erie R.	46¾	300 do	86¼
100 Hud. R. R.	140½	200 do	86
200 do....b60	141	200 Mar. Pref.	8¼

2100 Reading R.	90	300 Chi. & N.W. R.	86½
1500 do	90⅛	300 do	86¼
1000 do....s10	90	400 do	86¼
400 do....c	90½	100 do	86
400 do....b3	90¼	800 Chi. & N. W. P.	86½
200 do....s5	90⅛	200 do	86
20 B. & B. Ass'n	105		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Missouri St. 6s.	93½	100 Mil. & St. P.	87
15,000 do	93½	200 do	86⅞
35,000 do	93½	300 do....s12m	85
200 Adams Ex. Co.	49	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	88⅝
200 Mer. U. Ex.	22½	800 Ohio & M.	28½
200 Pacific Mail	103	500 do....s30	28½
100 do	102⅞	2600 do	28½
100 W. U. Tel....s30	34	200 do....s30	28¾
500 do	34	200 do....b15	28⅝
100 do....s30	33¾	400 do....b3	28⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R....b60	124¾	200 do	28⅝
1500 do	124¾	200 M. S. & N. I.	84
100 do....b60	124¾	200 Clev. & Tol.	100¾
200 do....c	124¾	400 Chi., R. I. & P.	101½
800 Erie R.	46½	500 do	101¼
100 Erie R. Pf.	69	100 do....b10	101½
200 Reading R.	89¾	200 do....s3	101⅜
500 do....s60	89	300 Chi. & N. W.	85¾
200 do	89¾	1100 do	85⅞
400 do	89⅞	500 do	86
200 Tol., W. & W.	56½	800 Chic. & N.W. Pf.	86½
200 do	56⅝		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$120,000 Tenn. St. 6s.		200 Mil. & St. P.	87½
new	68¾	100 O. & Miss. R.	28¾
20 Amer. Ex.	44½	100 Mich S. & N. I.	83¾
50 Mer. U. Ex.	22½	100 do	83⅝
100 do	22¾	1200 Cleve. & Pitts.	85⅞
100 Pacific M.	102⅞	200 Cl. & Tol.	100¾
300 West. U. Tel.	34	300 C., R. I. & P.	101⅛
800 N. Y. Cen.	124⅞	400 do	101⅛
600 Erie R.	46½	100 do	101⅜
1000 Reading R.	89¾	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	86¼
1200 do	89⅝	100 do	85⅞
500 do	89½	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86½

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9—P. M.

The opening sales of Gold this morning were at 144⅛@144 ⅌ cent. A prominent buyer subsequently entered the market at these rates and soon ran the price up to 144⅝@⅝@½ ⅌ cent. At a later hour the sales were at 144⅜ ⅌ cent. and the market at 4 o'clock P. M., was quoted 144¼@144⅜ ⅌ cent. The purchases by the party referred to, were reported at two millions of dollars. At the close of the Gold Room the quotation was called steady.

The Foreign Exchanges were again very quiet, and the amount of business through the Bill Brokers outside the settlements made at the offices of the prominent Bankers, is reported to be small, on the basis of 109⅛@109¼ ⅌ cent. for 60-day Bills on London.

The Customs demand for Gold to-day amounted to $717,000. The Treasury Office is gaining rapidly this week over the Gold increase payments of the 10-40 Loan. The gain last week was $800,000, and this week it will probably exceed $2,000,000. Allowing for the Customs received and interest paid at the outposts since the 1st of September Debt Statement, the Treasury is now in the ownership of full $70,000,000. We mention this by way of commentary upon the attempts of one or two of our neighbors who figure the sum below $60,000,000, by relating what the Treasury may have to pay in Gold hereafter, provided the claims are all presented at once and the Custom-house fails of its daily contributions. It is only a short month since the same folly was indulged after our 1st of August Debt Statement surprised the Gold Room by the strength of the Treasury.

The rates for Money to the Brokers continue to range from 4 to 5 ⅌ cent. Private lenders are placing their balances at 3@4 ⅌ cent., while at some of the large Banks the rate is made 5 ⅌ cent. this week, though their Officers confess that they are at fault to understand the continued extraordinary ease and cheapness in outside quarters. The demand for Currency to go West to-day was lighter than for several days previous, and the aggregate movement in that direction for the week will probably prove lighter than last week. Recurring to the heavy Money balances lending to the Brokers at lower rates than the Banks are willing to accept as reasonable at this season of the year, it may not be out of their way to suggest, that owing to the Foreign means now temporary employed in this City, that the Banks have, for the time being, lost the control of the market, and that it will require much larger drafts upon their legal-tender paper for employment at the South to move the Cotton crop than has yet been taken by the West for Grain to materially change this position.

The Public Funds of the United States continued weak through the forenoon, the bearish feeling among the dealers being in the ascendant, as on yesterday. At the 2:15 Government Board the sales of 5-20s of 1867 were pressed in large amounts at 108⅝@½@⅜ ⅌ cent., and the other 5-20s sympathized to the extent of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. in this movement, though there was a partially steadier feeling at the close of the day.

The State Bonds of Tennessee maintained the large advance of yesterday, and the news from Nashville by letter and telegrams is to the effect that the July interest will soon be arranged to be paid at the Fourth National in this City—probably by the first Monday in October.

The Railway Share market was weaker today. Many of the speculators were inclined to press contracts in Reading, New-York Central and some of the Western Roads—additional to that of last night—at a decline of about 1 ⅌ cent. The sales of Erie varied but slightly throughout the day, and the party who are *long* in the Northwest Stocks were disposed to take more of both the Common and Preferred, and offered to sell privileges to deliver them the stock in 30 days at about the market price, for 1 ⅌ cent. After the late Boards the general market was dull, but with less bearish pressure on the New-York Central and the Western Stocks. The final quotations were as follows compared with Tuesday night:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	105	104¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅝	113½
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	108⅝
American Gold Coin	144¼	144⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	68½	68¾
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	93½	93½
North Carolina Bonds, old	73⅝	74
New-York Central	125⅜	124⅞
Erie Railway	46⅞	46⅝
Reading Railway	89⅞	89½
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅜	100⅞
Northwest Common	86⅝	86
Northwest Preferred	86⅝	86
Michigan Southern	84⅝	83⅝
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	108¼	107½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	86⅛	85⅞
Pacific Mail Company	103⅝	102⅞
St. Paul Preferred	88⅝	88⅝
St. Paul Common	87½	87½
Toledo and Wabash	54½	56⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

500 & 1,000, '81	113¾	5-20 coup., 1865, new is.	108⅝
End. cou., 1881	114	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	108¼	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113½	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	117
5-20 reg., 1864	108¼	10-40 reg	104
500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	104⅝
5-20 reg., 1865	108¼	6's, currency	100
5-20 500 & 1,000, '65	111		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	99¾	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	69¼
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	103	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	68¾
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	103	Virginia 6s., ex c.	54½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99½	Virginia 6s., new bonds	53½
Ill. reg., 1860	99½	Georgia 6s	80
Illinois 6s cou., '79 aft '60.	99½	Georgia 7s, new bonds.	90¾
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862.	99½	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	74
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	99½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	73
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870.	99½	Missouri 6s	93
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	99½	California 7s	133
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	99½	California 7s. large bds.	133
Illinois war loan	99½	Connecticut 6s	100
Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	95	Rhode Island 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

New-York	140	Chatham	145
Merchants'	122½	Irving	118
Mechanics'	129	Metropolitan	138½
Union	122	Grocers'	112
America	140	Nassau	107
North River	108	Shoe and Leather	120
Fulton	162	Corn Exchange	127½
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Continental	101½
Leather Manuf's	175	Marine	150
Seventh Ward	112½	Park	145½
Commerce	122	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100½
Ocean	108	Central National	108
American Exchange	119	Fourth National	104½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub'n	90	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	74
N. Y. Cen. 7s 1876	103	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	75
Erie 1st M. Ex.	104½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s. 3d mtd. 1883	93	Chi & R. I. 1st M.	10?½
Erie 7s. 4th m'd. 1880	92	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 7s	91½
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	93½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70	100	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102½
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. '75	100½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Harlem 1st M.	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	112½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	9?½
M. C. new 1st M. 8s. '82	117	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	111	Cleve. & P. consol. S. F.	92
Pacific R. 7s gua. by M.	95	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	8?½
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1870	120	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	98½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	82½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	96	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	87½
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	92½	Ohio & Miss. Con.	87½
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	91½	Peninsula R.R. bonds	87½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	100	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	1??
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	95½
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	104	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	89
Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	89	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	78½
Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	77½		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,855,167 79; for Customs, $717,000; Gold Notes, $93,000. Total payments, $1,508,076 74; balance, $87,800,792 63.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Aug. 26 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,331,487	Decrease	£22,462
Public deposits	2,979,410	Increase	115,176
Other deposits	19,838,330	Decrease	333,414
Govern't Securities	13,790,131	No change.	
Other Securities	15,597,078	Decrease	577,107
Notes unemployed	10,661,705	Increase	268,360

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,955,630, being a decrease of £289,780; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,774,101, showing an increase of £38,900 when compared with the previous return.

The last report of the Bank of France shows a stock of Bullion equal to $261,980,000. Compared with the sums held in London and New-York at the close of August, the Bank of France leads as follows:

Bank of France	$261,980,000
Bank of England	103,870,000
Treasury of United States	92,570,000
Total in Paris, London and New-York	$458,420,000

Of the progress of the Iron Mountain Road, the St. Louis *Republican* reports:

"We learn that work upon this important railroad connection between St. Louis and the South is progressing rapidly. Track laying commenced at Bismarck to-day, and will be finished to a point four miles below Farmington (twenty miles) within sixty days. The track has been laid down from Belmont to Charleston, fifteen miles. Fifteen hundred men are employed upon this line, and at the tunnel, fifty miles from Bismarck, four sets of hands are constantly employed—two at each end—working night and day. It is estimated that in eight months this tunnel, 1,200 feet in length, will be completed."

A "Coal-dealer," who seems ashamed to sign his name to his communication, writes to us, complaining that $6 50 ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs. is not high enough to quote Coal from yard, adding that "it has been $7 50@$8 for about two weeks." This will be news to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, who are selling to-day their best Scranton Coal at $6 50 ⅌ honest ton of 2,000 lbs., deliverable at the houses of buyers; as also to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, who are likewise selling Pittston Stove Coal at $6 50 ⅌ 2,000 lbs. ton, and delivering the coal to consumers. We fear that "Coal-dealer" imposes on his customers as unscrupulously as he has endeavored to impose on us.

Messrs. JOHN BINGHAM & Co., in their Liverpool circular of Aug. 28, report as follows:

"The supplies of English Wheat at the country markets have been but moderate this week, and extreme prices have been made; in some cases, indeed, an advance of 1s. ⅌ quarter has been established. There are now on the coast, for sale, only 11 cargoes of Wheat and 2 of Maize. The following are the sales, C. F. and I., of arrived cargoes of Wheat since our last: Five cargoes of Marianopoli at 52s.@54s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; eleven cargoes of Ghirka at 43s. 9d.@52s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; one cargo of Hard Taganrog at 47s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; one cargo of Saratof at 47s. 6d. ⅌ 492 lbs.; one cargo of Berdianski at 53s.@55s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; two cargoes of Theodosia at 48s. 9d.@50s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; one cargo of Ghenghesk at 52s. 6d. ⅌ 492 lbs.; two cargoes of Wallachian at 44s.@44s. 3d. ⅌ 480 lbs.; two cargoes of Servian at 44s. 6d.@46s. ⅌ 480 lbs.; two cargoes of Kalafat at 43s.@44s. ⅌ 480 lbs.; two cargoes of Saide at 40s.@40s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs.; one cargo of Roumelian at 45s. ⅌ 480 lbs.; two cargoes of Galatz at 44s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs.; two cargoes of Ibrail at 43s. 9d.@44s. ⅌ 480 lbs. The following are the sales, C. F. & I., of arrived cargoes of Maize since our last: 3 cargoes of Rachova at 33s. 7½d.@35s.; 1 cargo Galatz at 34s. 6d.; 1 cargo Odessa at 35s. ⅌ 492 lbs; 1 cargo Bulgarian at 34s.; 1 cargo Anacria at 33s.; 1 cargo of Wallachian at 33s. 9d.; 3 cargoes Danubian at 34s.@34s. 3d.; 1 cargo Oltenitza at 31s. 6d.; 1 cargo Ibrail at 34s. 3d.; 1 cargo Poti at 33s. 4½d. ⅌ 480 lbs. The following are the sales, C. F. & I., of Maize shipped, shipping or to be shipped since our last: 8,000 to 9,000 quarters of Ibrail at 33s. 9d. ⅌ 480 lbs., shipping or shipped; 3,000 quarters Galatz at 34s. 9d., ⅌ 492 lbs., shipping or shipped; 6,000 to 7,000 quarters Danubian at 33s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs., August to October shipment; 8,000 to 11,000 quarters Danubian at 33s. 9d. ⅌ 480 lbs., September and October shipment; 3,000 quarters Bulgarian at 33s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs., August and September shipment."

A Rockford (Ill.) correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, writing under date of Sept. 5, says:

"Genial rains are refreshing the earth and gladdening the hearts of the farmers who hope for Fall pasture. The earth is dry to an unwonted depth, and it will take a large amount of water to wet through the soil. The potato crop is poor, though late potatoes may yet do somewhat better. Not only is the yield of early potatoes small, but the quality is poor, they being often watery and apparently unripe, which one would not expect in such a dry season.

The dry season has been very unfavorable for hop-raising. In Sauk, and adjoining counties of Wisconsin, the tendency of late years has been to make hop-raising the main dependence, even to the neglect of home supplies. This year, in place of the great returns anticipated, the receipts will be small, and as they had neglected the raising of home supplies, in expectation of such profitable labor in the hop-yards, the loss of a crop will be a serious matter. Not only is the income diminished, but the supplies for the table must be largely purchased from those occupying no better land, but who have kept up other kinds of husbandry. When a farmer buys butter and flour, instead of producing his own table supplies, it is peculiarly hard to have all income cut off. The inflation of prices, and the especial excitement in hop raising in latter years, have led many into expenses on the hope of the present crop, which, now falling below their expectation, leaves them sadly embarrassed. In the general rejoicing at the fruitfulness of the year, sympathy and aid must not be forgotten for those whose locality or peculiar labors have been less abundantly rewarded with plenty.'

The Charleston *Courier* of Sept. 7 says of the supply of Breadstuffs available there:

"When we recall the necessities of our people during the past three years, growing out of the want of the great staple articles of food; when the cargoes of grain coming to us from Northern ports, amounting in 1867 to an importation of a million and a half bushels of corn alone, is taken into consideration, the sudden transition from paucity to abundance is as gratifying as it is complete. The South is slowly but surely on the mend; and if we mark the flow and ebb of the tide of food supply at this port it can be seen at a glance how thorough has been the change in a short twelve months.

As we have already stated, we imported all of our wheat and corn last year, and the money value of these supplies footed up millions of dollars. During the current year we have not only supplied our own wants from our own or our neighbors' barns, but we have sent away to the very ports whence we drew our last year's supplies, a considerable quantity of corn and wheat. To present the change clearly, we have sought official and reliable information as to the monthly receipts of breadstuffs to Sept. 1, and from which we compile the following statement.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
1867.			
September	3,189	690	16
October	1,708	6	748
November	765	346	5,312
December	389	204	18,474
1868.			
January	285	106	46,510
February	13	78	61,408
March	64	12	67,888
April	39	160	86,408
May	213	1,350	113,226
June	395	6,762	122,046
July	1,230	23,684	50,646
August	1,453	14,524	121,514
Total	9,743	48,102	694,196

These figures show that of 48,102 bushels of wheat received, all but 3,000 bushels are from the crop of 1868, and which have been received within the last three months, so that the season is just opened, and we can look with certainty to a future home supply of that article.

In corn the importations by water have almost ceased, except in limited lots of particular qualities. The figures show receipts of nearly 700,000 bushels, about one-half of what we handled last year—showing that the country adjacent to this market has needed and purchased less than last year.

The situation, then, during the past twelve months, marks, through its course, from month to month, the scarcity at home in the beginning of the period and the abundance developed at its close. The turning point has been reached; henceforth we shall draw our food from the adjacent sections, and it is a subject of congratulation that this is so. Breadstuffs are not merely necessary to the subsistence of the producers, but after the home demand is provided for, it enters at once into the exchange for those articles which go to make up the comforts and conveniences of life, thus giving full force and profit to the great commercial and manufacturing industry of the country."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD SIX PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS.—A limited quantity of these bonds will be disposed of at 103 and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. The road will be completed within twelve months, and is now earning, above operating expenses, more than double its current interest liabilities. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin. Government securities received at market rates in exchange. FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI,) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—Over three million dollars of the above loan having been sold in this market, beside several large lots for shipment to Europe, the price has this day been advanced to par, and accrued interest in currency.

The proceeds of this loan are to be applied to payment of maturing obligations, and not for extension of the road, or new improvements.

The Bonds will be a first mortgage on 283 miles of road, running from St. Louis to Kansas City, and have twenty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold. Coupons mature February and August. Net earnings now double the amount required to meet interest account.

For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

☞ COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE 40 YEARS 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS. INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The road is about 600 miles in length, with unsurpassed connections, passes through the most populous and richest agricultural sections of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and its traffic receipts, it is believed, will prove ample in any contingency, not only to provide for the prompt payment of its interest and other liabilities, but also for satisfactory dividends to its stockholders.

The Bonds can be registered at the office of the Company in New-York.

Parties desiring to invest in these bonds can obtain the same, together with any further information that may be desired, on application to the undersigned.

WM. R. FOSDICK,
At St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
U. A. MURDOCK,
At Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st.
JNO. A. ISELIN & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

☞ COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of QUINAN & ENOS, to transact a brokerage commission business in Gold, Stocks and Government Securities, at No. 11 Wall-street. H. E. QUINAN,
SEPT. 1, 1868. H. K. ENOS.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

42d-st., n. s., 121 ft. w. of Madison-av., 22x100.5	$62,500
42d-st., s. s., 118.6 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18.6x74.¾.	nom.
47th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.5	1,600
85th-st., n. s., 50 ft. n. of 3d-av., 50x125	2,000
Stanton-st., s. s., 25 ft. s. of Sheriff-st., 50x75	8,000
Thomas-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Church-st., 25x100	15,000
2d-av., w. s., 51.1 ft. n. of 82d-st., 25.6½x75	5,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, s. e. corner of 31st-st., house and lot, 10 years, per year	$55,000
Grand-st., No. 307, house, 5 years, per year	4,500
5th-av., No. 149, house, 7 years, per year	1,700

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 276 ft. w. of Utica-av., 22x99.1	$525
Bergen-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Powers-st., 100x100	4,000
Clymer-st. and Wythe-av., s. e. corner, 40x75	3,400
Cranberry-st., n. s., 200.3 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 21.6x100	9,000
Herkimer and Sackman sts., n. e. corner, 25x100	1,034
Palmetto-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 50x100	800
North 2d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100.	8,000
Atlantic-av., n. s., 25.4 ft. e. of Sigel-av., 105.9x50x97.1x50.8	725
Myrtle-av., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 25x80	3,500
3d-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 18th-st., 25x100	2,500
4th-av., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Warren-st., 40x80.10	12,500
Lots Nos. 1 to 7, inclusive, and Nos. 15, 16, 35, 36, W. Howard's heirs' map	9,410
Lots Nos. 167, 168, A. Stockholm's map	800
Lots Nos. 257, 258, W. Howard's heirs' map	500
Lots Nos. 229 to 232, W. Howard's heirs' map	1,560
Lots Nos. 239, 240, W. Howard's heirs' map	500
Lots Nos. 239, 240, W. Howard's heirs' map	800
Lots Nos. 257, 258, W. Howard's heirs' map	800
Lots Nos. 309 to 315, W. Howard's heirs' map	2,240
Lots Nos. 325 to 332, W. Howard's heirs' map	2,200
Lots Nos. 353, 354; 355, 356, W. Howard's heirs' map	820
Lots Nos. 389 to 392, W. Howard's heirs' map	1,000
Lot No. 568, H. Story farm map	600

Leases Recorded.

Grand-st., No. 462, basement, &c., billiard tables, 5 yrs, 1st at $1,500, remainder, per year	$2,000
Johnson-st., Nos. 54 and 56, house and 2 lots, 5 years, first at $800, remainder per year	1,000
Myrtle-av., Washington and Fulton sts., s. e. cor., rooms, 4½ years, per year	800

QUEENS COUNTY.

Hunter's Point.

West 3d-st. and River, 200x450	$80,000

Newtown.

Jackson-av. and Washington-place, n. e. cor., 25x85.6	$500
Jackson-av., n. s., 50.10 ft. e. of Washington-place, 25x96; Jackson-av., n. s., 153 ft. e. of Washington-place, 25x98	700
Newtown-av., w. s., 101.2 ft. s. of Academy-st., 50x103.6	600

Ravenswood.

Fulton-av., n. e. s., 100 ft. s. e. of East-av., 25x100.	$600

Whitestone.

Flushing-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Whitestone-av., 25x100	$140

NEW-JERSEY.

East Orange.

Dodd and Long sts., n. w. cor., 75x125	$750
Springdale-av., n. s., Wm. M. Kent's property, 100x100	400

Orange.

Morris & Essex R. R., J. Clark's, 2 lots, 19x98 and 30x87	$1,025

Newark.

Cabinet-st., n. s., 124 ft. w. of Chatham-st., 24x100	$500
Court-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of South 9th-st, 25x100	950
Lafayette-st., s. s., 35 ft. from Congress-st, 30x96	1,100
Mulberry-st., n. e. s., 451 ft. e. of Thomas-st., 25x149	2,000
Market-st., s. s., Jno. Morris' estate, 289x369	41,163
Walnut-st., n. s., 422 ft. e. of Amity-st., 25x95	2,850
Summer-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of 4th-av., 50x100	1,400
Four lots on Townsend estate, J. J. Searing's property	5,000

Jersey City.

Mercer-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 20x100	$12,000

Hudson City.

Charles-st., n. s., 151.8 ft. w. of Montgomery-av., 22.10x100	$1,500
Warren-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Pierce-av., 25x100	525
Hudson-av., lots Nos. 115, 116, Van Vorst Heights Co. map, 50x100	2,500

Bergen.

Brinkerhoff-st., s. s., 125.2 ft. w. of Crescent-av., 50x115	$5,000
Lots Nos. 9 to 14, block No. 2, map John Brinkerhoff property	6,000

Union.

Ferry road, lot No. 664, block No. 24, 25x100	1,300

Harrison.

2d-st., w. s., 125 ft. from Smith-st., 25x97.9	$300

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	64	Barley, bushels	1,270
Flour, bbls.	9,777	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	13,876	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	350	Cut Meats, pkgs.	202
Wheat, bushels	48,746	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	8,100	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	60
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	115
Oats, bushels	577	Petroleum, bbls.	824

ASHES—Continue in demand and steady, at $9 50@$9 62 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 75@$10 for Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive to-day at from 45c.@47c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Has been firm, but quiet, including Java at 21½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been pressed on the market to-day, at lower and quite irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 2,279 bales, including 1,366 bales to spinners, 361 bales to speculators, and 552 bales to shippers. The following are the nominal

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	22½	22¾	23 @23¼
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	24½	24¾	25 @25¼
Low Middling, ⅌ lb.	26	26½	26½@27
Middling, ⅌ lb.	27¾	28	28¼@28½
Good Middling, ⅌ lb.	31	31¼	31½@32

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,531
Receipts last week	1,696
Receipts preceding week	1,700
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	2,046
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	397,953
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,350
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	218,757
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	20,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,227,500
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,892,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,556,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	47,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867	75,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,650 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 15@$8 40; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $8 35@$8 95; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $8 95@$9 95, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 95@$9 35 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 15@$8 40
Extra State	8 35@ 9 95
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 25@12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 95@ 9 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 35@12 25
Extra Genesee	10 00@12 2
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@13 75

Southern Flour is in fair demand but easier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls. at $8 75@$9 75 for very poor to fair, and $9 75@$16 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is dull and drooping. Sales have been reported of 500 sacks at $9 65@$12 as extremes for Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy at $6 75@$8 90 for common to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 220 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$6 25 for Western, $5 65 for State, $6 for Brooklyn, $5 75@$6 25 for Yellow and White City; $6 for Fairfax; $6 55@$6 65 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted lower on a fairly active business. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 51,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 45@$2 58; Red and Amber Western at $2 10@2 38; No. 1 Spring at $2 10; No. 2 Spring at $1 95@$2; poor Amber State at $2 10; poor White Southern at $2 25; good Red do. at $2 30 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been less abundant and quoted firmer, but has been less freely dealt in. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 81,000 bushels at $1 18@$1 23 for unsound and damp, and $1 23½@$1 24½ for sound New Mixed Western, afloat and in store, $1 28 for Western White, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been inactive at from $1 40@$1 48 ⅌ bushel; total sales, 3,250 bushels. Nothing new in Barley or Peas. Of Malt 2,100 bushels have been sold at $2 25@$2 40, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in more demand at about steady prices: sales have been reported since our last of 85,000 bushels old Western at 82c.@82½c., afloat, and 80c. in store; also new Oats at 67c.@72c., ⅌ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of canal boats as having passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours ending 1:30 P. M., Sept. 8, 1868:

Lumber—Isabella, Oswego; Wm. E. Pope, Oswego; Emma Guy, Buffalo; Dan Pardee, Oswego; H. F. Moore, Buffalo; White Swan, Rochester; Carp, Oswego; Matt Rowe, Oswego; Ellen J. Harding, Oswego; J. Boardman, Olean; M. A. Eno, Oswego; Able Smith, Oswego; Milo, Oswego; P. S. Woodin, Oswego; Wildman, Oswego; S. H. Gridley, Buffalo; E. L. Trembly, Oswego; Sam Scott, Oswego; A. B. Turner, Buffalo; J. S. How, Phoenix; Freddie, Olean; A. B. Hommyer, Lyons Falls; Key West, Boonville; G. Twinem, Buffalo; Jerry Thistlethwaite, Buffalo.

Corn—Adirondack, Buffalo; Ally Wittee, Buffalo; Patrick Bowen, Buffalo; Jas. L. Bennett, Buffalo; Kanawha, Buffalo; Ed. Higgins, Buffalo; Theo. Vosburgh, Buffalo; R. S. Sperry, Buffalo; Collingswood, Oswego; C. J. Cole, Buffalo; Aldie, Buffalo; J. B. Avery, Buffalo; State of New-York, Buffalo; H. L. Bostwick, Buffalo; Rapid, Buffalo; North Star, Buffalo; Minnie Finn, Buffalo; Flora Feeter, Buffalo; John Kraz, Buffalo.

Wheat—Matilda, Buffalo; Jas. L. Davis, Buffalo; H. D. Walbridge, Buffalo; W. Walker, Buffalo; Jacob Crouse, Buffalo; Delaware, Buffalo; R. C. Palmer, Buffalo; P. Witbeck, Buffalo: Lillian, Buffalo; Sarah A. Boardman, Buffalo.

Barley—Geo. L. Crawford, Oswego; Irvin, Merry, Oswego.

Oats—O. L. Nims, Buffalo.

Coal—John Holmes, Buffalo; Fall Brook No. 10, Geneva; Fall Brook No. 16, Geneva; F. N. Drake, Geneva.

Salt—C. S. Williston, Syracuse; John H. Dygert, Salina: Kate Schuyler, Syracuse; Willis, Salina.

Staves—A Smith, Buffalo; Edward Cummings, Buffalo.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate demand at 60c.@75c., for shipping, and 90c.@$1 30 for poor to very choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is in demand at 70c.@85c. for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12½c.; New-York State, good to prime, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c.; Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c.; Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 25c.@35c.; Bavarians, 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The receipts week ending to-day have been 27,419 hides; sales, 66,412 hides, and 20 bales hides, the latter including 1,020 Dry Buenos Ayres, 28 lbs., 21c., gold, selected; 5,110 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20@23 lbs., 20½c.@22½c., gold, selected; 637 Dry Corrientes, 23½ lbs., 20½c., gold, selected; 4,300 Dry Montevideo, 21@22 lbs., 21c.@21½c., gold, selected; 13,170 Dry Rio Grande, 20½@20¾ lbs., 21c., gold, selected; 8,000 Dry Zanzibar, (to arrive,) 10 lbs., private terms; 2,900 Dry Matamoras, 25 lbs., 11½c., gold, as they run; 3,400 Dry Mexican, (part to arrive,) 20@21 lbs., private terms; 1,675 Dry Mexican Kips, 12 lbs., 31c., currency, as they run; 4,200 Dry Central American, (part to arrive,) 20@21 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Bogota, 19@20 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Caraccas, 19 lbs., 18½c., gold, as they run; 2,100 Dry Texas, 20@24 lbs., 22c.@22½c., currency, as they run; 3,000 Dry Texas Kips, 11@13 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Salted Matamoras, 33 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Wet Salted Texas, 50@60 lbs., private terms; 7,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Cows and Kips, 30@50 lbs., private terms; 1,900 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 47 lbs., 12c., gold, selected; 2,800 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 13½c., currency, selected; 20 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 12½c., gold. The stock of Hides on hand is 120,400, (same time last year, 161,800,) and 125 bales, as follows: 71,500 Dry Buenos Ayres; 15,700 Dry Montevideo; 9,000 Dry Rio Grande; 800 Dry Orinoco; 1,000 Dry California; 1,800 Dry Central American; 4,800 Dry Mexican; 6,000 Dry Texas; 4,000 Dry Gambia and Bissau; 5,800 Dry Salted African; 125 bales Calcutta Cow.

LEATHER—The recent movements in this line, Messrs. HULL & Co. notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole has been more active, but without improvement to prices. Holders are for the most part firm at our quotations. Heavy Leather, of which the bulk of the stock consists, is almost unsalable. Receipts have been fair, and the stock of desirable Leather is only moderate. Oak Sole—The market is quiet, but firm, at unchanged prices. Rough—A good demand for Light. Bellies in moderate demand at our quotations." We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Good damaged, all kinds and weights 22½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@22½c., Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 42c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Bellies, 23c.@25c., cash, ⅌ lb.

LUMBER—In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "the business during the week has been moderate, with a fair attendance of buyers. Receipts, owing to canal detentions, are light. Stocks of prime Lumber are full and well assorted. Coarse, which in proportion to Pine has been in light stock, is in better supply, the recent rains in the north having put the mills in full work. Prices have undergone but little change, and are steady at quotations. The receipts of Lumber at Chicago continue on a large scale; 31,883,000 feet for the week ending 5th inst., against 19,270,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1867. The aggregate receipts from Jan. 1, 1868, to Sept 1, have been 659,317,400 feet, against 502,200,000 feet for the corresponding period in 1867. The shipments from Jan. 1, 1868, to Sept. 1, have been 351,429,700 feet, against 299,840,900 feet for a similar period in 1867. The stock on hand Sept. 1 is estimated at 302,615,400 feet, being an increase of 65,217,400 during the month of August. The receipts of lumber at Buffalo and Oswego for the weeks ending Aug. 31 and Sept. 7 were:

	Aug. 31.	Sept. 7.
Buffalo	8,615,300 feet.	8,415,900 feet.
Oswego	8,170,000	9,779,300
Total	16,785,300 feet.	18,195,200 feet.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the first week of September were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C ft.	Staves, Lbs.
1868	14,419,700	1,004	....	440,000
1867	17,614,800	1,160	....	1,970,800

Of the Boards and Scantling received, 10,720,000 feet were by the Erie, and 3,699,700 feet by the Champlain Canal. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to September 8 were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C ft.	Staves, Lbs.
1868	281,921,800	30,896	60,486	21,203,800
1867	236,520,800	18,417	4,752	21,757,500

Freights are dull but unchanged. Vessels are plenty.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 46c.@70c.; Cuba at 32c.@52c.; English Islands at 53c.@56c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@90c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been rather more sought after, including Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4 12; Resin at $2 75@$9 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch at $3 25@$3 37 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet since our last, including Crude Whale at 90c.@92c.; Bleached Whale at 98c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Whale at $2 12½@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 30@$1 65; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 08; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand at from 16¾c.@17¼c. for Crude in bulk; 21c.@21½c. for do. in bbls., and 30½c.@33½c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite dull to-day at easier and somewhat nominal prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $29 30@$29 50 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $29 35, cash; $29 25@$29 37 for Old Mess; $26@$26 37 for Prime Mess, and $23 50@$24 50 for Prime and Extra Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy. Sales equal to 150 packages, at 16c.@19½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13½c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, ing prices; sales since our last 420 boxes, including ⅌ lb. Bacon is in more demand but at drooping Cumberlands at 15c. and Short Clear at 17c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been fairly active at uniform prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@20½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 20¼c.@20½c. for Prime Steam, ⅌ lb.; also 2,250 tcs. Prime Steam, part at 20¼c.@20⅜c., buyer September, and at 15¼c.@15½c., seller January and February, ⅌ lb. Beef continues quiet at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 125 bbls. Tierce Beef has been inactive, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are dull and nominal at $25@$31 for State and Western, ⅌ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been lightly dealt in. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	43	@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	42	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ⅌ lb.	41	@43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	40	@42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb.	43	@45
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb.	38	@42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb.	37	@40
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	40	@50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ⅌ lb.	40	@50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	37	@39
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	35	@36
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	30	@33
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	28	@30
Common Western, ⅌ lb.	25	@27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	16½@17
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb.	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	16 @17
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	14½@15¼
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

SUGARS—Have been firm and fairly active. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,450 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10c.@14½c., and 1,560 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in lively request and buoyant at 13c.@15 ½c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed and Granulated Sugar, 15½c.; Ground, 15½c.; White—A, 14½c.; Yellow—C, 14½c., cash, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 65,000 lbs. Tallow at 13c.@13½c.; 37,000 lbs. Stearine at 19c.@20½c., and 30,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and nominal in price to-day.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken by steamer 500 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ⅌ lb.; 400 bales Resin at 1s. 9d. ⅌ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, 22,500 bushels Corn and Wheat, by steamer, at 3d.@3½d. ⅌ bushel. Total number of vessels in port, 451 of all classes.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE NEWSPAPER INTEREST FOR SALE.

The proprietor of a prominent journal will take a partner. The opportunity is a very unusual and a very desirable one, either for a capitalist to make an investment, or for a gentleman desiring a profitable connection and actual newspaper experience. None but principals will be seen in the matter, and none need respond who cannot command from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. Address, with real name, Post Office Box No. 6,791.

A GOOD BUSINESS.—THE HARLEM BAZAAR for sale, consisting of toys, fancy goods, stationery, base-ball goods, fishing tackle, &c., established five years. 3d-av., corner of 124th-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL STOCK OF STATIONERY with fixtures; location central; rent moderate. Address FOLIO POST, Box No. 6,129 Post Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

NOW OPENING.

A full assortment of Laces, Embroideries, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, White Goods, Linen Handkerchiefs, Corsets, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, (Hawks' Memorial,) East 25th-st., near Madison-av. This Chapel will be reopened for divine worship on SUNDAY, the 13th inst., services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Services will be held in this Chapel on every Sunday at the hours designated above, until otherwise announced.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has lost or mislaid two certificates of the capital stock of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company—No. 177, eleven shares, and No. 194, three shares. All persons are forbid negotiating the same, as application will be made to the Board of Directors for duplicate certificates.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1868.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 607 FOR 100 SHARES Quicksilver Mining Company stock, in name of RIGGS & CO. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost. Signed, MARVIN BROS. & CO.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY AND Job Printing at moderate prices. Orders solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 93 Fulton-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—BLAKE BROTHERS & CO. HAVE removed to No. 52 Wall-st., first floor of the City Bank Building.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1868. Circulars at the Academy.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotch Protestant girl, as seamstress; would do light chamberwork or take care of grown children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; care silver, &c.; good City reference; City or country. At No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—SOME FAMILY'S WASHING BY the month; also a few gentlemen's; does clothes up in the best manner, at 75 cents a dozen; good reference given. Address Mrs. BURNS, No. 332 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best City reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; can bring the best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 423 East 14th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as waitress or chambermaid; would assist in fine washing. Best City references. Inquire No. 125 Greenwich-av., near Jane-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good family cook; will assist with the washing; best City reference; 10 years in the last situation. At No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, sewing by the week or month, or to take to her own home. Address b. F., Post Office, North Shore, Staten Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands every branch of the department; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable young married woman; has lost her baby two months old. Apply to Dr. MOORHEAD, No. 267 1st-av., corner of 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL; as a first-class cook; no objection to assist with the washing; best of City references. Call at No. 310 East 49th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress; has lived with some of the first families of this City; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do plain sewing and to assist with the waiting. Can be seen at her present place, No. 114 East 19th-st.; call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a first-class cook; has the best City reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LADY OF EDUCATION, REFINEMENT and experience desires a position to take charge of the household of a widower with children. Refer to, or address HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 40 Leonard-st., New-York.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION by a middle-aged Protestant woman, in a private family or institution; has had many years' experience in both; will be found a thorough and reliable housekeeper; reference from former employer. Call or address No. 41 West 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR her girl as chambermaid and nurse; she is willing and obliging and honest, and the lady only parts with her in consequence of shutting up her house and going to travel. Call, for two days, at No. 16 Livingston-place, between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE elderly Protestant woman to nurse an infant; can take the entire charge of it from its birth, or would attend a delicate lady and make herself generally useful to her. Can be seen for three days at No. 321 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A LADY WANTS A SITUATION for her girl as chambermaid and nurse; she is honest, willing and obliging, and only parts with her in consequence of shutting up the house and going to travel. Call for two days at No. 16 Livingston-place, between 6th and 7th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, with best City reference, situations in City or country; one as cook or general servant, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and wait on a lady who boards; wages $12 and $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a Protestant woman; understands her business in all its branches; would take the position of housekeeper; best City reference. Call at No. 155 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress to go out by the day; can make children's clothes and ladies' plain dresses; has Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days at No. 310 East 12th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; operates perfectly on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the country preferred. Can be seen at Nos. 93 and 95 Elm-st., corner of Walker, Room 15, top floor, for two days.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant widow woman, a few ladies or gentlemen's washing; can produce the best of reference; terms moderate. Inquire for Mrs. MOOR, No. 310 West 44th-st., front building.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUATIONS, one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; can bring the best City reference from their last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 409 East 12th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress in a private family; is competent to keep silver in order; will be found willing and obliging; best of reference given. Call at No. 660 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation in a private family to take care of a baby; is a good plain sewer; willing and obliging; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and mind children; good City reference, and lady can be seen at No. 55 40th-st., corner of 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; is a quiet, competent person, and has the best of City reference. Address, all this week, K. D., Brooklyn Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging; no objection to travel with lady. Call at No. 251 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family as nurse; has no objection to do light chamberwork; can give the best of City reference. Call at 331 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY an American young woman, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on the machine. Can be seen at No. 473 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIGENT young woman to assist as nursery governess in a respectable family; would assist in sewing or chamberwork. Call at No. 18 West 54th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate cook; is a good baker; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing; City reference. Call at No. 93 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 208 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as laundress; capable of her business; a good fluter; best of City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 127 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; the best of reference. Call at No. 98 York-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as family seamstress; is a good operator; no objection to chamberwork if required. Can be seen at No. 365 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress. Has three years' city reference. Call at No. 205 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF RESPECTABILITY, a situation to do chamber work and sewing; best of city reference if required. Call at No. 513 6th-av., ring fourth bell to the left.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and has best of City reference. Call at No. 344 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT person, a situation as first-class cook; good City reference. Apply at No. 1,373 Broadway.

WANTED—AT NO. 236 EAST 29TH-ST., A FEW gentlemen's or small family's washing. Best of City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 153 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; has lived eight years in one place; best City reference. Call at No. 35 East 35th-st.

WANTED—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S washing by a first-class laundress. Call at No. 298 7th-av., top floor, back room.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes to take in fine washing for ladies and gentlemen; can do them up in the best style. No. 322 West 43d-st.

SIMMS' FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERVANTS Agency, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Men, boys and women to fill every capacity.

A LADY DESIRES A HOME IN A family where she can assist the mother and teach the children. Address Miss K., Post Office, Box 3,835.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDNER'S SITUATION BY A first-class man, in every department of gardening; has had much experience in laying out and finishing new and fine places; obtained the highest prices for the earliest grapes in the New-York market this last Spring; New-York reference first class; would take entire charge of a gentleman's country place. Address VITUS, Box No. 39 Leggett's Hotel, No. 48 Chatham-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AND HIS wife, without children, a situation, the man as good vegetable and fruit gardener, understanding the care and treatment of both horses and cows; his wife to do general housework, and is a first-rate cook or laundress; good reference, if required. Address T. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family; has long experience; has the best City references from his last employers. Call or address at private stable, No. 44 East 41st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an English married man of long experience; fully understands his profession in every department; can give the best of City references; would prefer a place with some glass or where improvements are to be made. Address H. D., at seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SINGLE MAN, A situation as good vegetable and fruit gardener; also understands the care and treatment of both horses and cows, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address T. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 25, having had eight years' experience in first families in England and here, a situation as waiter; has first-class testimonials as to competence and character. Address T. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, sober young man, who understands gardening, also the care and management of horses. Address T. F., at Elting & Co.'s seed store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a small family. Address, by note, R. W., northwest corner of 22d-st. and Broadway, in the drug store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a sober, steady man; will make himself generally useful; country preferred; has best of references. Address T. O., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a young man who can give the best City references. Call on or address for two days WILLIAM, at carriage warerooms, No. 684 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, ENGLISH, a situation as coachman and groom; first-class City references. Apply at or address COACHMAN, No. 102 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman; best of reference given; last employer can be seen. Call or address G. G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for three days.

TO TAILORS—AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER, 35 years of age, purposes emigrating from England in October next, and will be open to an engagement. Applications to be delivered before Sept. 26, to GEO. STANFORD, No. 48 Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea, England; after that date to GEO. STANFORD, Post Office, New-York, till called for.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ALL FIRST-CLASS COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers; excellent situations ready in families returning to the City and others; also a woman to travel. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—IN A STATIONERY STORE, A clerk who understands the business. Address Box No. 776 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FARMER, WHO understands driving oxen, grading grounds, and to act as overseer. Apply at No. 113 South-st., 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER AND trimmer at E. MATHER & CO.'S, No. 391 Broadway. None but a competent person need apply.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vt.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, T. Hind, H. Coleman, J. W. Leonard, Mrs. J. Winter and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Lardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE at 2 o'clock. Evening—LORLE. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. J. W. Collier, and others. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
ELIZABETH. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Messrs. J. H. Taylor, George Becks, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LIFE IN THE STREETS, and THE SNOW BIRD.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN; OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
GRAND MOVING DIORAMA OF LINCOLN'S FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
A TOUR OF IRELAND (Panorama) and VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Bhts.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Augustine Byrne, charged with being a Fenian, was arrested in London on Monday night, and after an examination yesterday was remanded for trial. The Police testify to finding a quantity of small arms secreted on his premises.

The Press of India generally disapproves of the action of the British Government in appointing Earl Mayo Governor-General of India.

The steamship *Scotia*, from Liverpool Aug. 29 and Queenstown Aug. 30, arrived at this port yesterday.

GENERAL.

Rev. R. L. Dashiell, D. D., of Orange, N. Y., has been elected President of Dickinson College, in the place of H. M. Johnson, D. D., deceased. Mr. Dashiell is a native of Maryland, and a graduate of Dickinson, of the class of 1846.

J. J. Roberts, Ex-President of Liberia, and wife, were among the passengers in the ship *Golconda*, of the American Colonization Society, which arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday. Everything in Liberia is reported as prosperous.

The trial of Rev. John P. Hubbard, of Westerly, R. I., charged with violating a general canon of the Episcopal Church, in the procuring and making use of the services of a person not a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is progressing in Providence. The trial was ordered by Bishop Clark, of the Diocese of Rhode Island. Hon. Charles S. Bradley and John H. Stiver, of Providence, are counsel for the prosecutors, and Hon. B. F. Thurston, of Providence, and Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., of New-York, for the accused.

The man run over near Meriden, Conn., by the Sunday night train from Boston to New-York was not killed, as at first reported, but was badly injured. His name was John Morrissey. He was an employe of the railway company. He resides in Newington, Conn.

Smuggling by the vessels which run between the port of Boston and the West Indies and British America is represented to be unusually active at present, and the number of seizures by the Boston Custom House officers, made during the last four or five weeks, is larger than for many preceding months.

Archbishop Kendrick, of St. Louis, has instructed the clergy of his diocese to warn Catholics that, if they do not desist from the use of Planchette, they will be excommunicated. The toy is pronounced a "diabolical invention."

Hon. Anson Burlingame and suite took their departure for Europe yesterday in the steamship *Java*.

Enoch Train, a well-known shipowner in Massachusetts, died yesterday of apoplexy, at his residence in Saugus, aged 67 years.

A Democrat named Desmond attacked a Republican named Wm. Henderson, while the latter was marching in a Republican procession at Edwardsville, Ill., a few days ago, and instantly killed him by a blow on the head.

The work of raising the *Weehawken*, which was sunk in Charleston harbor during the attack on Sumter, has been suspended for the present, owing to the interruptions caused by the heavy winds and storms. An effort will soon be made to raise the *Housatonic*, which was sunk off the bar by the famous cigar-boat during the war.

A tressle bridge on the Montgomery and Mobile Railroad broke down yesterday while a train was crossing, and three cars went through. An express messenger was instantly killed and several other persons were injured.

The pedestrian tournament at Troy came to a close yesterday. Haydock, an Englishman, won the first prize, having walked 100 miles in 22 hours and 54 seconds. Payne, of Albany, accomplished the distance in 23 hours and 37 seconds. Bendon, a member of the Troy Police force, who entered without any previous training, walked fifty miles without rest, but gave out on the eighty-seventh mile. Weston, who entered for the contest, is not mentioned as having yet reported at the winning post.

The body of an unknown man, about 22 years of age and poorly clad, was found, yesterday morning, at the railroad bridge at Westboro', Mass., with his head split open and his back badly mangled, having evidently been struck by a locomotive.

Two white men were murdered by a negro, without provocation, at Thompson, Ga., a day or two since. The murderer was soon afterward captured and hung by a mob of colored men.

Commissioner Osborn yesterday ordered the honorable discharge of William Edwards, charged with having stabbed Capt. Ware, of the ship *Nellie Ware*, on a recent voyage from Mexico to New-York. The same Commissioner also reduced the bail of Beverly Clarke, the alleged defrauder of the Post Office Department, to $5,000, and the security was at once furnished, and the examination set down for Saturday morning.

Mayor McMichael, of Philadelphia, has offered a reward of $1,000 for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the person guilty of the recent horrible murder of the little girl in the Nineteenth Ward of that city, the particulars of which were mentioned yesterday.

A young lady and gentleman, Miss Lizzie Belson and Mr. Elias B. Joralemon, were drowned while sailing near Newark, N. J., on Tuesday. Their boat was sunk by the freight steamer *Pioneer*.

Rev. Nathan P. Campfield, son of Rev. R. B. Campfield, of Newark, N. J., was recently drowned at Bellows Falls, Vt. The remains have been brought to Newark, and the funeral will be held to-day.

Owing to a disagreement between United States District-Attorney Courtney and Mr. J. M. Brinckley, Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Department, with regard to the conduct of the prosecution of the charges implicating Commissioners Rollins and Harlan and Ex-Collector Thos. E. Smith in an alleged conspiracy to defraud the Government, the case was adjourned yesterday, by Commissioner Guhman, till the 15th inst.

Commissioners Acton and Manierre heard testimony in upward of a hundred complaints against policemen yesterday. The case of Officer Hamblin, Ward Detective in the Fourth Precinct, in which Justice Hogan appeared as complainant, was of considerable interest and importance.

Cotton declined materially yesterday on a moderate trade. Flour and Wheat were cheaper and less active. Corn was firmer, but not as freely dealt in. Oats were in more demand at generally steady rates. There was less activity in Provisions. Pork was cheaper. Groceries unaltered. Freights depressed, with 461 vessels of all classes in port.

The Southern Governments and the Democratic Party.

The conservatism of the *World* has reasserted itself in regard to the reconstructed Governments of the South. It remarks:

"It is quite true, as the Times states, that there are legal obstacles that might obstruct the reversal of what has been done in the South. The Democratic Party can repeal no law, because the Senate is hostile. They cannot oust the carpet-baggers because the Senate is the sole judge of the election and qualifications of its members. Moreover, the carpet-bag State Governments, having been recognized by Congress, possess a *de facto* authority, which protects them from subversion by force. And yet, they will all fall to pieces and be displaced in the interval between Mr. Seymour's election and his inauguration. * * In nearly every Southern State the whites are a majority; and with the prestige and moral support of a great Democratic victory, they will easily control the existing State Governments, and make all needful changes through their instrumentality."

A great gulf divides the *World* from the platform of its party and the policy with which its leading advocates are identified. Our contemporary maintains that, whatever their origin, the new Governments have "*a de facto* authority which protects them from subversion by force." And as the Senate, like the House, is the sole judge of the election and qualifications of its members, the Republican Senators from the South may continue to swell the majority in that body in spite of all that the Democratic Party can do.

The New-York Convention, on the contrary, so far from conceding any authority or title to the new Governments, repudiates the law under which they were organized as "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." What this means may be inferred from Frank Blair's exposition of the duty that would devolve on a Democratic President in dealing with the Southern States. We reproduce a passage from the letter which effected his nomination, as in contrast to the moderate doctrine of the *World*. Gen. Blair wrote:

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President-elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own Governments and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the coöperation of the President it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed, on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put this issue plainly to the country."

No such pacific process as the *World* suggests will satisfy the Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency. He would have the President usurp the function of the Supreme Court and pronounce the Reconstruction acts null and void; and having thus begun, he is to call the army to his aid and "disperse the carpet-bag State Governments." Notwithstanding, therefore, the authority which, as the *World* says, protects these Governments "from subversion by force," Blair insists that they shall be forcibly subverted, if the Democrats obtain power. Nor does he propose to stop here. Having forcibly overthrown the law in the Southern States, he would turn to the Federal Capitol, and by some unexplained method "compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution;" which we take to be a very roundabout way of demanding the expulsion of Southern Republican Senators. The whole programme is one of violence and coercion.

As between the reasonable views of the *World* and the revolutionary views of Frank Blair, the Democratic Party has decided in favor of the latter. The verdict of the New-York Convention was positive on that point. Wade Hampton and Forrest were able to impart an ultra tone, and when the body separated its extreme element was preponderant. The same influences now control the canvass that controlled the Convention. Almost everywhere, the Blair letter, in conjunction with the phraseology dictated by Wade Hampton in the construction of the platform, constitutes the true Democratic gospel. The Southern Opposition swears by it. And when, some weeks ago, the *World* suggested the rational considerations which it now repeats, the vehement protests which came from other Democratic journals were conclusive as to the feeling and purpose of the party. Its design is, if possible, to comply with the Blair version of Executive duty, by dispersing the State Governments and compelling the Senate to expel Republican Senators. The iniquity of the policy could not be better established than by the admissions of the ablest journal in the party's service. By showing the legal obstacles to the proposed action, it indirectly condemns the Democratic ultraism which would disregard these and all other hindrances to the attainment of its object.

In another respect the *World's* statement is noteworthy. It is a confession that the reconstructed Governments, instead of being the embodiment of "Radical despotism" or "negro supremacy," are so pliant that the whites may "make all needful changes through their instrumentality." There is, in fact, as the *World* puts it, no need, and therefore no excuse, for the sudden subversion of these Governments, violently or otherwise. The constitutions under which they exist make ample provision for amendment; white disfranchisement has nowhere been enacted; and the carrying of any fair reform is really not difficult, if the whites will work with the freedmen instead of making war upon them. In not a single reconstructed State is there any constitutional hindrance to what experience may show to be needful changes; and in this circumstance—which the *World* finally concedes—we have a sufficient answer to the general Democratic outcry against the results of the Congressional plan. That system cannot be inherently unjust or hopelessly bad which facilitates all necessary changes whenever public opinion concentrates upon them.

How the availability of the new Governments, as instruments of change, can be made to tally with their crumbling to pieces under the blight of a Democratic victory, we leave the *World* to explain. The fact is all we care for;—the fact that these Governments are susceptible to popular influences, and may be legally altered so soon as a majority of the electors desire alteration and agree upon its shape. The fiction as to the impending fate of the Governments is a bit of Democratic rhetoric, rendered pardonable by the contest. The defeat of Seymour and Blair will save the South from anarchy and other calamities, and the Democracy from the crime which its leaders exultingly contemplate.

Seymour Upset on His Own Ground.

Horatio Seymour has again and again expressed his anxiety that the Democratic speechifiers should make the finances their main theme during the campaign. Show the financial mismanagement and blundering of the Republican Party; show the extravagance of the public expenditures, and the reckless wastefulness of Congressional legislation; show the stupendousness of the debt, and the immensity of the taxation; show the dismal prospects of the future; show that the country must soon be plunged into bankruptcy and ruin.

Just before his nomination, Mr. Seymour himself made an elaborate speech on the subject, in which he attempted to strike the keynote of the campaign. He probably intended that his speech should furnish the principal statistics and arguments required by speakers less capable of twisting figures, and less skillful in sophistry than himself.

This advice of Mr. Seymour about the financial issue, as well as this model speech he furnished to the party, were considered very astute. There is nothing about which a Democratic audience could be so easily bamboozled as the finances. There is nothing that appeals more closely to popular feelings and interests than the question of taxation. They have, moreover, the great advantage of being able to back their falsehoods with a trifle of truth. When they say that our debt is immense, our expenditures large, our taxation heavy, everybody knows it. Few people, however, are sufficiently conversant with the details of the subject to be able to follow them through the tortuous and intricate misrepresentations by which they pile up before the eyes of their audiences a debt twice as big as that which we actually owe, an expenditure four times greater than the real outlay, and a taxation ten times heavier than the entire sum levied or collected. Some of the Democratic efforts in this direction beat anything ever before attempted in the way of calculation or imagination in the wildest flights of figures or fancy. The speechifiers, of course, always infer that their hearers are blockheads and ignoramuses, and they are doubtless encouraged in this belief by the applause that follows their most extravagant multiplication of endless millions upon impossible billions, and their descriptions of the ruin that has overtaken a nation long ago picked to the bones.

Some of the ablest men in the Republican Party, however, have lately undertaken to appeal to the popular intelligence on a subject that Seymour and other Democratic leaders have labored to confuse and distort. Mr. Wells, the Special Commissioner of Revenue, made an exceedingly lucid and comprehensive exhibit of the whole question a few weeks ago. His authentic and official figures, which cannot be invalidated on any point of consequence, dispelled hundreds of Democratic fictions and distortions. He showed how largely the debt had been reduced since the war; he showed how largely expenditures had been diminished; he showed how largely the people had been relieved of the burdens of taxation; he showed how largely the Treasury had gained in strength, and he showed how surely the country would relieve itself of all its financial embarrassments. Mr. Wells' statement was followed up a fortnight ago by the masterly Portland speech of Senator Fessenden, ex-Secretary of the Treasury. As might have been expected, this was the very ablest speech that has been delivered on the financial question during the present campaign. The ex-Secretary spoke from a closer and more extensive knowledge of his subject than could be possessed by any previous speaker; and whether he referred to the circumstances under which loans were placed on the market, the terms upon which they were issued, the present condition of the Treasury, or the relations of revenue, expenditure and taxation, he displayed, in regard to all, an accuracy of comprehension and statement that contrasted luminously with the Democratic rant and nonsense on the subject.

And now these able elucidations of this important question have been supplemented by another from Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, which we give in full this morning, and which was delivered yesterday at the Massachusetts Republican State Convention. Mr. Atkinson is one of the ablest financiers in the country, thoroughly informed upon all questions of detail, and eminently capable of deducing from them their general principles and results. His views have been always sound and conservative, and such as to commend themselves to the judgment of those who require facts, data and official figures as a basis for their opinions. His statements are all the more valuable, too, in that they do not come in the form of an indiscriminating party defence, but rather a calm and critical exposition of the fiscal policy of the country during late years. He shows more elaborately even than the others have shown, the facts as to the reduction of the debt, the retrenchment of expenses, and the lightening of taxation. He exposes Democratic falsehoods in a way that ought to prevent their ever being repeated. He demonstrates the strength of the country, its growth in prosperity, and its assured future under a policy of honesty, good faith, retrenchment and economy.

We trust that every Democrat and Republican, every tax-payer and every American citizen, who wishes to comprehend the actual facts of the financial situation, will take the trouble to become familiar with the statistics and arguments of Messrs. Fessenden, Wells and Atkinson.

Parties and the People.

In connection with either the prospect or the existence of the rebellion, or with the great question of restoration, we have had three appeals to the people. The first was in 1860. Then the question was, shall those who intimidate the country by the threat of war, in the event of their defeat, control the Government? Even the Democrats were not united, and the Republican Party obtained the succession.

The advent of this new party to power was marked by moderation. It held out the olive branch of peace. It took the defensive attitude. It said: "If you of the South attack the Government, our pledge is recorded to defend it; but we contemplate no aggression upon established institutions." This was no new attitude on the part of the incoming party. It had never been identified with Abolitionists. It had opposed slavery in the Territories only—and that was a fair field for the antagonism. The result of this territorial conflict was to decide the history of the nation for many generations to come. But the Democratic Party in the South had distinctly threatened disunion in case this contest should result in favor of the free labor system, and it kept its word. It is true that when Fort Sumter was attacked, the whole North was swayed by the patriotic enthusiasm of the moment. But soon there was a schism among Northern Democrats—a division upon the very question of maintaining the Union.

And what was the result? When the Republican Party again appealed to the people, in 1864, a large portion of the old Democratic Party refused to support the Chicago Convention which nominated McClellan and Pendleton. That Convention was an insult to the people; it assumed that the Republic could not maintain itself against rebellion? it counseled a surrender. That invitation came to the people as "an idle wind which they respected not;" and McClellan gained only twenty-one electoral votes.

Two years later, in 1866, a third appeal was made. The war was over. The disbanded soldiers of the Union army had returned to peaceful pursuits; the soldiers of the Confederate army had returned home with their paroles in their pockets. The question was no longer one of maintaining the war against rebellion, for the nation had gained a complete victory—a victory which was complete, be it remembered, only because we refused to follow the cowardly advice of those who deprecated nothing so much as the consummation of such a triumph. The question now was, how best to secure the "submission of a defeated section to honorable and just terms of civil restoration. Here again, the people maintained their old purpose, and decided in favor of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Another and final appeal is now to be made to the same tribunal. And under what circumstances? The opposition remains precisely the same that it was on the previous occasions. Why should it have been defeated then and be successful now? Has the Democratic Party learned anything from its former defeats, and does it now present any more reasonable or more honorable policy? What distinction are we to make between either the agents or the motives which respectively controlled the Democratic Conventions of 1864 and 1868?

The Democrats contend that though they have the same agents and the same motives of action, they have a more favorable basis of operations in the present campaign. But have they? Their claim rests upon an alleged popular reaction against the Congressional policy of reconstruction. They cannot gain a single vote except upon this consideration. Now, in the first place, what is called a reaction was indicated only by the absence from the polls last year of a number of Republicans and war Democrats who were dissatisfied with the conduct of Congress as regards certain features of the reconstruction policy. On the part of the Republican Party, however, this feeling has been fully met by the nomination of Gen. Grant in the face of the extremists of their own party.

The Democrats, on the other hand, have not changed at all. They persist in their old policy of sympathy with those who fought against the Union, and propose to revolutionize the whole history of the nation since 1860. They held the war to be unjust, and have given the people no reason to believe that their convictions in that respect have altered. They declare the acts of Reconstruction unconstitutional, null and void; and in the event of success, promise to override the Senate of the United States, and to carry out their policy by war if necessary. They have, in fact, dived down so deep that they lay their hands upon all the issues of the war against rebellion, and propose to nullify and ignore them.

A Practical Charity.

A communication which we publish in another column this morning, presents some very startling figures in regard to pauperism in this City and the measures taken for its relief. It appears from statistics gathered by the Citizens' Association that in 1858 the number of cases relieved by public charity throughout the State was 260,155, equal to seven and four-tenths of the entire population. It also appears that from 1831 to 1851 the population of the State increased only sixty-one per cent., while in the same period pauperism increased seven hundred and six per cent. In 1831 the proportion of persons receiving charity was one to every hundred and twenty-three of the population; in 1841 it was one to every thirty-nine; in 1851, one to every twenty-four; in 1856, one to every seventeen; and in 1865, one to every thirteen. To-day the proportion of paupers to the whole population is ten times larger than it was thirty-eight years ago. In the thirty-four years from 1831 to 1865, the population of the State increased only ninety per cent., while pauperism increased about *nine hundred per cent.!*

These are certainly very startling facts, and suggest something rotten in the organization of society. The tremendous ratio at which pauperism increases among us, warns us that other modes than those at present in use must be adopted to check this terrible evil. The time has come when we must devise a more comprehensive system of charitable relief, in place of our present make-shift policy. Instead of temporizing with the evil, we must act upon the principle that the only way to rid the community of the burden of pauperism is to remove its cause. The recipients of charitable relief must be taught to help themselves. The relief now afforded to the poor of our Atlantic cities is of a temporary nature only, and does not pretend to be anything more. The result is that the condition of those receiving charity remains unchanged, their poverty still continues, and the public must bear the burden.

There is neither wisdom nor true charity in this. A different system should prevail, by which the causes of poverty may be effectually removed. This can be done only by finding work for the thousands of hands that here lie idle perforce. The Citizens' Association say truthfully in their communication, that in a country where the elements of wealth are literally boundless, where hundreds of millions of acres lie waiting to be cultivated, poverty and want among able-bodied men and women should be unknown; and they propose to apply this remedy by facilitating emigration to the West. Their plan is warmly indorsed by prominent Western men. Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, says that State can furnish immediate room for 50,000 laborers; and the same message comes from other inland States. We believe this to be the best and most practical scheme yet devised for the permanent relief of the poor. If successful, it will rid our Eastern cities of a growing burden, benefit the laboring classes, and prove an incalculable advantage to the States whose material development is thus aided. We trust the plan will receive from the public the support it so well deserves.

The Coal Problem and Solar Engines.

About two years ago, a very earnest discussion, as our readers will remember, sprang up in England on the prospective exhaustion of the coal-beds of Great Britain and Europe. Not only the scientific Press, but the literary and social—the *Saturday Review*, the *Spectator*, the *Times*, the magazines—took it up. Sir Wm. Armstrong and other scientific men attempted estimates of the duration of the present supply; Jevons, an English geologist, published an elaborate work on the subject; and Mr. Gladstone thought it of sufficient importance to discuss it at length, when Parliamentary attention had been directed upon it. If we reflect that the supply of coal governs also the working of iron, and how much in modern civilization depends on these substances, we can appreciate the importance of this controversy. Any considerable increase in the cost of producing coal, by reason of greater scarcity, would at once unsettle or ruin the commercial interests of the coal-producing country; and the national greatness of England, at least, has been largely due, thus far, to the proximity of her coal and iron.

This discussion, of course, at once gave rise to speculations on possible economy in the use of coal—a problem, however, as old as the invention of the steam engine. But it has been reserved for the distinguished engineer, Capt. Ericsson, to supply a new fuel in the place of coal, and a new motor in the place of steam. His device is as novel in conception as it promises to be astounding in result. In brief, his scheme is to collect and concentrate the radiating heat of the sun, and to use it for the production of motive power. He feeds his furnace, so to speak, from the sun. This motor he calls the *Solar Engine*.

The first public announcement of the success of this extraordinary device—for "solar engines," kept in motion solely by the sun's radiant heat, have been actually constructed by him and successfully operated—was made by Capt. Ericsson to the Swedish University of Lund, at its late centennial celebration. From his communication to that body it appears that for several years this engineer has been experimenting with the view of so concentrating the sun's heat as to obtain from *it* a practical motive power. At length, at the beginning of the present year, he was able to construct three "solar engines," of which the first was driven by steam formed by the concentration of the heat of the solar rays, and the other two by the expansion of atmospheric air, heated directly by concentrated radiant heat. He shows that, such is the enormous development of solar heat, an area of ten feet square on the sun's surface will drive "a real steam engine of 45,984 horse-power, demanding a consumption of more than 100,000 pounds of coal every hour." But, of course, interesting as are these new studies of the sun's heating power, his statistics regarding the possible concentration of the sun's heat on the *earth's* surface are still more so. And, without going into the process, we may briefly say that Capt. Ericsson's experiments show that the concentration of solar heat on ten feet square (or 100 square feet of surface,) develops a power exceeding one horse-power. If, therefore, he adds, a Swedish square mile were covered with these solar engines, "64,800 engines, each of 100 horse-power" could be kept in motion by the radiant heat of the sun thus collected.

The audacity of this enterprise and the incalculable reach of its results are alike bewildering; but it is already, as we have said, a practical success, insomuch that Mr. Delamater, proprietor of the well-known Delamater iron-works, declares in a late scientific publication that "before the termination of the present season bread will be prepared from flour ground by the power of the solar engine!"

The exact nature of the concentrating mechanism invented by Capt. Ericsson is not yet apparently made public; but the result, in general terms is, as has been said, to collect a force equal to a horse-power from the sun's heat on every 100 square feet of surface. To introduce a new motor into mechanism marks a new era in civilization. We call this the "age of steam"—but what shall we style the coming age? And, independent of the new force thus obtained, we must reflect on the economy effected in old forces. Not only will coal fields, whose capacity is now so anxiously discussed by political economists, receive an unexpected and all-potent ally, but in many ways the question of the cost of fuel would be affected—every economy in the use of coal for machinery leaving more for other purposes. Meanwhile, the new power is as exhaustless as the sun itself. It may be objected that this is not a "cloudy-day" force. If true, this would not be an important objection. But a brain great enough to master main results may be usually trusted to remove mechanical impediments in details. To store up fuel in the sky is a trifle to a man who makes his coal-pit of the sun.

There are many other obvious points for reflection connected with this extraordinary new motor. For example, the economy of cost in using the sun's heat for fuel, the comparative ease of regulating the mechanism, compared with the management of steam machinery, which latter is an art in itself, and the safety of the apparatus. But all these will better appear when more is known of what promises to be a revolutionary agent in science, in industry and in commerce.

MINOR TOPICS.

We learn that at the Massachusetts State Convention, yesterday, there was exhibited a feeling of strength and confidence that gives assurance of a largely increased Republican majority at the forthcoming election. Of course there is no doubt as to the vote of the Bay State in any event; but we are promised a majority for Gen. Grant greater than was ever received by any Presidential candidate.

It will be seen that Solicitor Binckley and the United States District-Attorney, who have been on ill terms ever since the commencement of the suit against Commissioner Rollins, had a quarrel yesterday as to their relative authority in the conduct of the case, which caused its postponement till next week. It is to be hoped that the prosecution of the case will not come to a close at this stage of the proceedings; for the revelations already made and promised open a prospect of getting at something of decided interest to the public service. Nobody will be sorry that Binckley has been forbidden control in the management of the case; but District-Attorney Courtney should be all the more vigilant and energetic on that account.

The *Jewish Messenger*, an exceedingly good-tempered and well-conducted journal of this City, makes some sensible remarks concerning a Hebrew Grant Club lately formed in Iowa. Having opposed the insidious effort of the Democratic journals to set the men of that race against Grant on account of his well-known army order, it uses the same arguments against any identification of its co-religionists with either party, except individually. And we think it is right. It says:

"The Hebrews must not as a sect identify themselves with any party. They are thoroughly out of place, and we cannot understand that there is any necessity for Jews to confound Church and State even in so trivial an incident as a political club, or a stump speech."

There is already too much of a growing tendency to divide our population into segregations of the various elements that compose it, sometimes by race, sometimes by religion. We believe this to be thoroughly un-American. Let us divide on issues of our own general national or domestic politics into as many sects and parties as may seem useful, but this clannishness of races and religion is of all things *the* process that we ought to avoid. Let us all be Americans, the rest will take care of itself.

Laboring men, who do not accustom themselves to think far beyond the present day, are often and easily persuaded by demagogues to inconsiderate action, which seems to benefit but really injures them. A constantly-recurring illustration of this keeps coming up in the marvelous success of mechanical contrivances, against which hand laborers so wildly inveighed. For instance, there are in the United States about 225,000 threshing-machines, which save five per cent. more of the grain than the old swinging, scattering flail. This gives a saving of 10,000,000 bushels of grain every year, which, despite our high prices, has a very decided influence in cheapening bread for the poor. Labor, and time, and money, *will* find their level one with another, and eight-hour laws, strikes for impossible wages, and all such doings, are as useless and as harmful to the poor man as were the mad efforts against machinery ten and twenty years ago.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that the physician of the Chinese Embassy, Dr. Tso, is very much in favor of having some American ladies sent out to China to act as physicians among the women of that country. This would be like "sending coals to Newcastle;" for the women there employ none but female doctors, as a general rule—a very old fashion, in which they have the advantage of our civilization in a great degree. Still, our educated female physicians may know some things which the others would like to learn, and the idea is worth considering. The gentlemen of the Embassy and Mr. Burlingame say the project is a good one, and promise that any of our lady professors would be welcome in the Cinque Ports and Pekin. Such "missionaries," in fact, would be the most effective in establishing social relations between the two nations; and, no doubt, there are a great many of our clever women who would not be a bit afraid to go.

A number of prominent men in Illinois, headed by the Governor of the State, have given notice that there will shortly be organized, in Chicago, a Western Association for the Promotion of Social Science, the object of which will be to disseminate information concerning the organization of society in the Mississippi Valley, and to discuss the great subjects of education, public health, finance, and jurisprudence. It will call attention to the necessity for a better mutual understanding and a closer union between the heterogeneous elements which compose the Western population, and will elicit practical suggestions with reference to the amelioration of existing social abuses in that section. The objects of the Association are good; its benefit to the West will depend upon the intellect and character of those who become its members. Let it beware of quackery.

Our last letter from Panama told of a little attempt in the Province of Chiriqui to overthrow the present dictatorship. An officer at the head of 70 men quickly quelled the revolt; but, as a "wholesome restraint" upon the inhabitants of the place, the soldiers were permitted to despoil the women of their cheap jewelry and embroidered petticoats. Such soldiers ought to have the pantaloons stripped off them, and be made to fight in their stolen petticoats the rest of their unchivalric lives.

Experience has shown that public complaints against the Brooklyn Ferry Company for the many abuses put by them upon a suffering community are of no avail. Nevertheless, so long as the abuses exist it is in order to complain. Of all the impositions practiced by the Company none causes greater inconvenience than their disregard of a City ordinance requiring them to put up proper gates for the purpose of keeping apart the coming and the going crowds until the boats are made fast and cleared of their loads. According to the present arrangements, at certain hours of the day, the bridges at the ferry-houses are crowded to their fullest capacity by an anxious crowd awaiting the arrival of the incoming boat. As soon as it nears the bridge people begin to jump both ways, from the boat and upon it. Those who are leaving the boat are obliged to force their way through the crowd on the bridge, who are crushing and jamming to get on the boat. Women and children stand no chance whatever of getting ashore until the people who should have been kept out of the way have secured their seats for the next trip. It requires a daring, broad-shouldered, vigorous man to stem the current of the surging tide, and they very frequently sustain so much damage in the matter of clothing that they are fain to wait the next time like their weaker fellow-ferryites. This is a most decided and flagrant outrage, which might be remedied if the proper officers saw fit to enforce the City ordinances bearing on the subject.

At the Norwich meeting of the British Association, Prof. Leone Levi, in his paper on International Coinage, thought that the late Monetary Congress was justified in taking the French coin as the basis. At the same time that Congress did not actually recommend the *franc* as the unit, but strove to harmonize the English and French systems by altering the pound sterling to 25 francs, instead of the present value, 25 francs 20 centimes. This plan the Professor did not approve of, and offered his own, viz., a unit of 100 francs or four English pounds sterling. Each unit, divided into ten silver pieces of ten pennies each, would give a convenient decimal coinage. The ten silver pieces or francs would form a lesser unit. This plan of ten-penny pieces would be nothing new for England. "Ten-pennies" were a good silver coin forty years ago and later; and so were "five-pennies." An arrangement of that sort would equalize the coinage of the three great commercial nations of the world—England, America and France. At the above meeting Sir John Bowring and other scientific men adopted an unanimous resolution that the *metre* system for money, weights and measures should be established in Great Britain.

The Chicago papers, in their envy of New-York, seem to be exercised by the revelations about our Wickedest Man. We are willing to pacify them by admitting that our Wickedest Man is not to be spoken of in comparison with the common sinners of Chicago.

As we are constantly in need of new words to describe new things, we must notice the new word *cablegram*, which is used by the *Turf & Field* to characterize a telegraphic dispatch by cable. It is not altogether a good word, but let it pass.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

THE SEPTEMBER SESSION.

The question "Shall Congress assemble on the 21st?" is being eagerly discussed here, and every member of Congress who arrives is eagerly sought and his opinions very earnestly canvassed. Thus far the few who have been here, including Messrs. Banks, of Massachusetts; Hill, of New-Jersey; Ingersoll, of Illinois; Woodbridge, of Vermont, and Starkweather, of Connecticut, are opposed to a session unless it be for the single purpose of providing for another contingent meeting in October. The Southern agents of the Congressional Executive Committee, and most of the Southern members are doing all they can to secure a session. What they hope to accomplish by it they cannot themselves tell. No definite action or measure is proposed, and they offer no compensation to the party and the country for the damage which must accrue by diverting the attention of the people from the canvass at its present stage to Congress. No session can be held and any measure of legislation matured and passed over a veto in less than twenty days. The Georgia matter, instead of being cleared up by Congress, will only be complicated by the presence of the Georgia Senators demanding admission under recognition of the State by Congress, which has already admitted her members to the House. The Democrats embrace the opportunity in the hope of making capital out of any injudicious action or utterances by members of the party in the majority. There does not seem to be any sufficient reason for a session, or that any practical good may result therefrom, unless it be for the single purpose of providing for another meeting in October, and from the indications here it is not likely that action will go beyond this.

THE NEW-YORK REVENUE INVESTIGATION.

There is much hilarity here to-night over the ridiculous and disgraceful result of Solicitor Binckley's attempt at conducting a criminal case in New-York City. His insolence to the District-Attorney is reported to have been very unbearable, and culminated yesterday in a personal altercation. Yesterday afternoon, it is said, he sent for his senior and Mr. Courtney, to come and see him at the Astor House. Mr. Courtney called at his room, whereupon some words ensued, and were followed by a rencontre wherein Mr. Binckley was worsted. Mr. Courtney then telegraphed to the Attorney-General that his manhood and self-respect forbade him from having anything more to do with Binckley, and requested that the latter be withdrawn from the case. This morning Mr. Ashton, the Acting Attorney-General, telegraphed Mr. Courtney that Mr. Binckley was not in the case by any authority of the Attorney-General or of any head of a Department; that as Solicitor of Internal Revenue he had no authority to prosecute revenue cases in New-York, and that the statute made him, the District-Attorney, responsible for the conduct of all criminal prosecutions in his judicial district. The result was that, to-day, Binckley was thrown out of the case, and left New-York to-night for Washington.

OHIO CLERKS TO GO HOME TO VOTE.

Mr. Wetmore, late Ohio State Agent here, has organized a force for canvassing the Departments to ascertain how many Republican voters from Ohio there are in each, in order that provision may be made for sending them home to vote at the coming October election. The Treasury Department was fully canvassed yesterday.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

The "Boys in Blue" of the District of Columbia are making vigorous preparations to participate in the grand national demonstration at Philadelphia on the 1st of October. The Commanders from this District promise 2,000 men.

WASHINGTON CITY MATTERS.

A number of those who, upon the first ballot in joint convention of the City Council, received the largest number of votes cast, have commenced suit for the various positions for which they were candidates. They claim that they were elected because the law of Congress, providing for an election in joint convention, reads: "The persons receiving the highest number of votes cast shall be declared elected." The Republican majority in the Convention passed resolutions declaring that it required a majority of votes to elect.

TONNAGE OF BRITISH VESSELS.

The following, addressed to officers of Customs, was issued to-day:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 8, 1868.

By a recent order in council the British Government has directed "that the merchant ships of the United States of America, the measurement whereof shall, after the 1st of January, 1865, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such ships testified by dates thereof, shall be deemed to be of tonnage denoted in such registers and other national papers, in the same manner and to the same extent and for the same purpose into, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships, after making therefrom the same deduction in respect to crew space and engine room as would, if such ships were British, be made from their gross tonnage under laws relating to British ships." It is proper that similar courtesy should be extended, so far as possible, to British vessels in ports of the United States. It is accordingly directed that British vessels whose registers indicate their tonnage under the present British law, shall be taken in ports of the United States to be of the tonnage so expressed in their documents, with an addition of the deduction made under the British law, not authorized by the admeasurement law of the United States. Usually the gross tonnage may be ascertained from the register. In such cases vessels will be entirely exempt from admeasurement. If the gross tonnage is not indicated by the register, it may be necessary to measure the spaces appropriated to the crew, and to the engines below the upper deck, whose capacity has been deducted under the British law; but admeasurement will be made only when and to such an extent as is absolutely necessary. Fees will be charged only for the service rendered and no more. Officers will remember that spaces appropriated to engines above the upper deck to the hull are, by the United States law, as well as by the British, exempt from admeasurement for tonnage.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TELEGRAMS.

Formosa the Winner of the Doncaster St. Leger.

Workingmen's International Convention at Brussels.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Doncaster Races—September Meeting—Second Day.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The weather at Doncaster to-day was favorable. The sky was clear, the air cool and the turf in excellent condition.

The great event of the day was the run for the St. Leger Stakes, the result of which surprised everybody and caused wild excitement.

The St. Leger, a sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns fillies 115 pounds; the second horse to receive each for three-year olds, colts to carry 122 pounds, 100 sovereigns out of the stake; one mile, six furlongs, 132 yards (241 subscribers.) It was won by Mr. W. GRAHAM's ch. f. *Formosa*, who will be remembered as the winner of the "Oaks" at the Epsom Summer meeting.

The following is the summary:

Mr. Graham's ch. f. Formosa, by Buccaneer out of Eller	1
Mr. Hodgman's br. c. Paul Jones, by Buccaneer out of Queen of the Gipsies	2
Mr. J. Johnstone's b. c. Mercury, by Lambton out of Starlight	3
Mr. Bowes' b. c. The Spy, by Underhand out of Victoria	4
Mr. R. Bell's br. c. See-Saw, by Buccaneer out of Margery Daw	5
Mr. Thomas' b. c. Typhœus, by Stockwell out of Typee	6
Mr. G. Holmes' br. f. Virtue, by Stockwell out of Patience	7
Baron Rothschild's b. c. King Alfred, by King Tom out of Scholar's dam	8

Twelve started. Time of the race, 3 min. 17 sec.

The betting before the race was three to one against *Formosa*, three to one against *King Alfred*, seven to one against *Paul Jones*, seven to one against *See-Saw*, twelve to one against *Typhœus*, twenty-five to one against *Mercury*, one hundred to one against *The Spy*, and one thousand to one against *Virtue*.

The betting about ten days since was seventy to forty against *The Earl*, four to one against *King Alfred*, thirteen to two against *Formosa*, thirty to one against *See-Saw*, thirty to one against *Typhœus*, one hundred to three against *Mercury*, forty to one against *St. Ronan*, fifty to one against *Greensleeve*, one thousand to two against *Birdseeker*.

The following is the summary of the other races during the day:

Municipal Stakes—*Misadventure*, 1; *Scintilla*, 2. Four ran. Betting at the start two to one against *Misadventure*, and two to one against *Scintilla*.

Corporation Plate—*Eveline*, 1; *Master Willie*, 2; *Bombastes*, 3. Seven ran. Betting at the start eight to one against *Eveline*, two to one against *Master Willie*, six to one against *Bombastes*.

Bradgate Park Stakes.—*Charnwood*, 1; *Acaster*, 2. Five ran. Betting two to one against *Charnwood*, and twelve to one against *Acaster*.

Her Majesty's Plate—*Romping Girl* and *Lord Palmerston* ran a dead heat. *Blacklock* was last. Only the three mentioned ran. The betting at the start was even on *Romping Girl* and *Blacklock*, and four to one against *Lord Palmerston*.

The Disestablishment of the Irish Church to Dissolve the Union.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The Archbishop of Armagh, at a visitation in his diocese, predicted that a disestablishment of the Irish Church would cause a dissolution of the Union, and would make Ireland a separate State.

An Alleged Fenian Arrested in London.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

On Monday night the Police arrested a man, named AUGUSTINE BYRNE, at his lodgings in this city, on suspicion of connection with the Fenian organization. He was arraigned for preliminary examination, and the policemen who made the arrest testified to finding a large quantity of small arms and ammunition secreted on the premises. The prisoner was remanded for trial.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has arrived here from Liverpool.

GERMANY.

Sailing of an Emigrant Commissioner for the United States.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Consul-General ROESING, the agent recently appointed by the North German Government to treat with the authorities at Washington for the establishment of more efficient regulations for the protection of emigrants from German ports, sailed for New-York on board the steamship *Hermann*.

SPAIN.

Precautions Against a Revolutionary Outbreak.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Dispatches from Madrid state that the Government is taking extraordinary precautions to guard against any outbreak. Many disaffected officers in the army have been removed.

BELGIUM.

International Convention of Workingmen at Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

An International Convention of the workingmen of Europe has been in session in this city during the present week. The attendance is large, and the proceedings have been harmonious and orderly. The objects of the meeting and results obtained may be best summed up in the resolutions which were adopted to-day, and which are in substance as follows:

It was resolved that, in the opinion of the Convention, workingmen cannot attain complete emancipation from the oppressions of employers through the means merely of local strikes; that all strikes should be subject to a code of uniform rules and regulations; that councils of arbitration be formed to settle differences between the employer and the employed, and finally, that trade societies be established in those countries where they do not now exist, and that all such societies be organized so as to be able to act in close connection and concert with one another for the general improvement of the *status* of the workingmen throughout Europe.

FRANCE.

Reduction of the Duty on Imported Sugar.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The duty on sugar imported into France has been reduced two francs.

INDIA.

The Press of India Condemn the Appointment of Lord Mayo as Governor-General.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, Sept. 8, }
VIA LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 9. }

The Press of this city and of Calcutta, and of all parts of India, as far as heard from, without exception, condemn the reported appointment of the Earl of Mayo as Governor-General of India.

THE TURF.

The Races at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Notwithstanding the showery weather to-day, the races of the Springfield Club were attended by five or six thousand people.

The first race was a trot, open to all horses that had never beaten three minutes; mile heats, best three in five; $250 to first horse, $100 to second, $50 to third. Seventeen horses were entered, eight of which started.

Dutch Boy, entered by J. H. PHELPS, of this city, was the winner; *Fanny* second, *Silas Wright* third. Time—2:43, 2:46, 2:42, 2:46.

The second was a hurdle race, welter weights, two miles, over eight hurdles; $400 to first horse, $100 to second; which was contested only by J. P. ACKERMAN'S *Eagle*, and D. F. RYAN'S *Remorse*, the former winning in 4:08.

The third was a running race—a dash of a mile and a half—for a premium of $400. This race resulted the same as yesterday's running race—McDANIELS' *Lizzie Rogers* beating R. B. FORBES' *Climax*. Time—2:49.

The fourth was a trot for all horses that had never beaten 2:40, to harness; mile heats, best three in five; $350 to first horse, $150 to second. Seven horses were entered; six started. It was won by *Warwick*, entered by DAN MACE; *Twang* second. Time—2:40, 2:41, 2:39¼, 2:43.

The fifth and last was a trot for all horses that have never beaten 2:30, in harness; mile heats, best three in five, $750 to first horse, $250 to second. This was the most exciting race of the day, and was not completed at 7 P. M., when the darkness compelled an adjournment until to-morrow morning. The first heat was dead, between *McClellan* and *Empress*. The following is a summary of the race as far as trotted:

Jessie Wales	1	5	4	3	3
McClellan	2	1	3	2	1
Richard Neavols, (formerly Old Put)	4	2	1	1	2
Empress	3	6	6	4 dist.	
Surprise	5	3	2 dist.		
Henrietta	6	4	5 dist.		

Time—2:35 dead heat, 2:35, 2:34, 2:37, 2:37, 2:37¼.

To-morrow will be the last day of the meeting. There will be a dash of one and a quarter miles, and a two-mile heat race; also a double-team trot, to close with a grand trot between *Lucy Fearnaught* and *Rhode Island*.

Racing in New-Hampshire.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The Piscataqua Fair was a great success today. The attendance was large and the sport very fine. The track was heavy in consequence of the rain. In the trots for pairs, premiums $35 and $15, GEORGE H. PIERCE'S *Little John* and *General Hancock*, of Dover, won the last three heats and the race. Time, 3:03, 3:03, 3:04.

In the trot for horses that never beat 2:35, five horses came to the score and made a splendid race. They were: *Wonder*, of Manchester; *Young Draco*, of Durham; *Mountain Maid*, of Portsmouth; *Fred*, of New-Market, and *Blondelle*, of Hampton. *Wonder* won in three straight heats; time, 2:44¼, 2:44¼ and 2:47. *Young Draco* second and *Mountain Maid* third. To-morrow will be the last day of the fair, when there will be three or four good races.

The Annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, April 9.

The annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association opened its second day's proceedings at 8:30 o'clock this morning by a very full and interesting prayer meeting, in which all the members present participated. Many very appropriate speeches were made by delegates from abroad with reference to the objects and aims of the Association, and many feeling and earnest prayers offered in behalf of the young men of our country.

The business meeting was called to order at 9 o'clock by the President, RICHARD B. STEELE.

Mr. BOARDMAN read a part of the second chapter of Paul's letter to the Ephesians, and then offered a very appropriate prayer. After which all joined in singing.

The meeting being duly opened for the transaction of business, the President called for the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, which were read and corrected.

The President then called for addresses on the primary objects of the Young Men's Christian Association, which was responded to by Rev. B. SURBRIDGE, City Missionary of Elmira, and Mr. HAWKINS, of Staten Island.

An invitation for the Association to visit, in a body, the State Prison, was extended to the Convention by Col. SALISBURY. The discussion of the subject of the primary objects of the Young Men's Christian Association was continued by Col. SMITH, of Elmira; J. H. BRONSON, of Amsterdam; M. C. BARNEY, of New-York; W. H. BELDING, of New-York; Capt. WILKINSON, of the United States Army. The permanent Committee of Business was called to report by G. HOUGH, of Syracuse, Chairman of said Committee. The report of the Business Committee was then accepted and adopted. In accordance with this report, the first thing in order was reports of the success of local Associations throughout the State. Speeches of five minutes were then made by J. H. OSBORN, of Auburn; WILLIAM BRONSON, of Amsterdam; P. B. THORPE, of Bath, and C. A. WHITNEY, of Binghamton. The reports they gave were very encouraging, and showed that much good had been accomplished through the instrumentality of this Association. The Convention then adjourned, at 10:50 o'clock, to visit the State Prison, and meet again at 2 P. M.

The Pedestrian Match at Troy—Haydock the Winner.

TROY, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The great walking tournament on the Rensselaer Park Course, in this city, ended this afternoon at about 4 o'clock, and was won by HAYDOCK, an English pedestrian, who walked 100 miles in twenty-two hours and fifty-four seconds. PAYNE, of Albany, walked 100 miles in twenty-three hours and thirty-seven seconds. BENDON, a member of the Troy Police, gave out on the eighty-seventh mile, winning the third prize. He walked fifty miles without a rest, and entered the contest without any training. HAYDOCK walked an extra mile after completing his 100 miles. This is the first authenticated instance on record of the accomplishment of this wonderful feat. Subsequently TOPLEY, ODDY, MCMANN and MILES walked a race of four miles, which was won by TOPLEY.

Railroad Disaster in Alabama—An Express Messenger Killed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

A train of cars on the Montgomery and Mobile Railroad met with a terrible accident this morning six miles below Pollard, while crossing the Escambia River trestle. The trestle gave way, and the three front cars fell through. Mr. J. F. WARREN, the Express messenger, was instantly killed, and several persons were badly hurt.

Episcopal Convention at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The Convocation of the Episcopal clergy in the Northern section of the Diocese of New-York was held in St. George's Church, in this city, yesterday. About forty clergymen and many distinguished laymen were present. One of the objects of the meeting was to prepare for the organization of the new diocese, which goes into operation this Fall.

Validity of the Chinese Telegraph Grant Assured.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Ex-Gov. CURTIN states that he had a very satisfactory interview last evening with Minister BURLINGAME, by whom he was assured, in the fullest manner, of the validity of the telegraph grant made by the Chinese Government to the East India Telegraph Company, through Mr. BURLINGAME, while the latter was still acting as Minister of the United States at Pekin.

Railroad Bridge Washed Away—Fatal Casualties.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The bridge on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, two miles this side of Iowa City, was washed away on Monday night. When the train going west reached that point, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the engine was precipitated to the bottom of the ravine, dragging after it the crowded cattle cars and one wheat car, piling them on top of each other in a confused heap. The cars raised a heap so high that it prevented the passenger cars from following. The engineer was killed instantly, and the fireman so badly injured that he died shortly after.

Propeller Missing from Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The *Hippocampus*, a propeller plying between St. Joseph, Mich., and Chicago, left St. Joseph Monday night with about thirty passengers and a full crew, since which time nothing has been heard of her. It is feared she foundered during the storm Monday night and all on board were lost. The following is a partial list of the passengers said to have taken passage on her: Alvin M. Palmer, James M. Sortore, James Trimble, W. Burridge, John Burridge, W. Vaughan, W. Hathaway, C. C. Sutton, B. C. Lewis, Joseph Ford, all of Benton Harbor, Mich.; E. M. Hatch, of St. Joseph; J. Shumm, of Bainbridge, Mich.; Joseph Higbee, W. S. Watrous, A. P. Whitney, of Chicago. The crew consisted of Capt. S. M. Brown; mate, Robert Richardson; clerk, J. P. Bloom, of St. Joseph; engineer, Richard Eustes, of Chicago; wheelsman, Charles Morrison, of St. Joseph. Tugs have been sent from here to search for the wreck.

A dispatch from Benton Harbor, Mich., received this evening, says the cargo of the propeller *Hippocampus* consisted of 8,500 baskets of peaches, mostly on the main and hurricane decks. The theory is that, being topheavy from the extra weight on her upper decks, she capsized during a squall. The propeller *Comet*, which left St. Joseph last night, reports having experienced heavy weather. The *Hippocampus* was valued at $22,000, and insured for $2,200.

The Free Speech Imbroglio in Nova Scotia—American Turf-Triumph.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The Assembly sat yesterday afternoon with closed doors, and discussed the correspondence between Gov. DOYLE and Attorney-General WILKINS. A resolution was offered condemning the course of the Governor-General, as interfering with the right of free speech. He informed the Government that if the resolution was not expunged he would dissolve the House. Another secret session was held to-day, resulting in the resolution being expunged. There is much excitement in political circles.

The great race for $1,000, between the celebrated American horse *General Williams* and *Skedaddler*, resulted in an easy victory for the former.

Trial of Whalen the Alleged Assassin of D'Arcy McGee.

OTTAWA, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The trial of WHALEN was resumed this morning. Detectives CULLEN and HASS testified as to a conversation they heard in jail between WHALEN and DOYLE, wherein WHALEN acknowledged that he shot MCGEE. TURNER testified to having several times heard WHALEN threaten to take the life of MCGEE. Other witnesses gave evidence highly unfavorable to the prisoner. The case for the prosecution has closed. At 6 o'clock to-night the court adjourned until to-morrow, when the defence begins. WHALEN has lost the defiant air he assumed on the first day of the trial, and appeared anxious and uneasy. It is supposed that the case for the defence will occupy about a week, and there is scarcely any doubt entertained of a conviction being obtained.

Sculling Race for the Championship at Pittsburg—Brown the Winner.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The sculling race of five miles for a purse of $2,000 and the championship of America, between WALTER BROWN, of Portland, and HENRY COULTER, of Manchester, to-day, resulted in favor of BROWN by about two minutes. The race, which was rowed six miles above the city, was entirely fair and square. The most reliable time to be given is 33 minutes and 45 seconds—the fastest on record. The weather was unfavorable, a drizzling rain prevailing all the afternoon, which, however, did not deter the immense crowd along the river from waiting with impatience to see the race, which commenced at 5:45 o'clock. There is great excitement on the streets to-night over the result, which was quite unexpected.

Marine Disasters on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 7.

The schooner *A. Burr* sprung a leak off the Farralone Islands, Sept. 1, and went down almost immediately, the crew saving only a portion of their effects. The Captain and crew succeeded in reaching here in the schooner's small boat.

The Italian bark *Brignardillo*, which went ashore below the Cliff House a few days since, has been abandoned by the owners to the underwriters. The vessel is insured in Genoa, Italy.

The "Kentuck" Mining Company declared a dividend of $30 per share for August, payable Sept. 10.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The Savage and the Crown Point Mining Companies have each declared dividends of $5 per share for August, payable on the 11th and 12th September, respectively.

Illness of the Anglican Bishop of Montreal.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The Anglican Bishop of Montreal, who has been unwell lately, became so alarmingly worse yesterday that his recovery is despaired of, and the sacrament was administered. He is still in a very critical state.

More Indian Murders in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

A dispatch dated yesterday, at Fort Wallace, Kansas, says: "On yesterday a small party of Indians attacked a heavy train near Sheridan. They killed a man named GARDNER, and another named ED. CARSON. The Indians then passed on westward."

Health of Ex-President Pierce.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Ex-President PIERCE is more comfortable this evening, and his medical attendants think he may recover.

Arrest of Alleged Colored Murderers in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Four negroes, charged with an attempt to murder Mr. ALEXANDER a few nights since, have been arrested. ALEXANDER lies in a critical condition. Four negroes, who attempted to rob the house of Mrs. JOHNSON on President's Island, Saturday night, have been committed in default of $2,000 each.

Congressional Nominations.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Hon. FREDERICK STONE was renominated in Convention at Ellicott City, to-day, as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of this State.

Gov. SWANN was unanimously nominated in Convention to-day as the Democratic candidate for the Third Congressional District of Maryland, which is composed of thirteen wards of the City of Baltimore.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The Democratic Convention at Clyde to-day nominated E. F. DICKINSON, of Fremont, as a candidate for Congress from the Ninth Ohio District.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Hon. STEVENSON ARCHER was to-day renominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the Second District.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The Democrats of the Second District to-day nominated Capt. EUGENE WILSON, of Minneapolis, for Congress.

German Political Meeting in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The largest German political meeting ever held in Central New-York took place here last night under Republican auspices. A street parade of a full regiment of "Boys in Blue," and fifteen full companies of Tanners was made. German delegations from Auburn, Liverpool, Owasco and other places, were present. An indoor meeting was addressed by CARL SCHURZ, who was afterward serenaded at his hotel.

Legislative Election in New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

A Santa Fé dispatch of yesterday says: "The Legislative election of yesterday resulted in a Republican victory. The Legislature will be two-thirds Republican."

Gov. Seymour at Albany—Reception and Speech.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Gov. SEYMOUR arrived here in the 9:30 train on his way to Saratoga, where he is engaged to deliver an address before the Saratoga Agricultural Society to-morrow. His arrival was known to but few in the city, but upon landing at the depot he was recognized. A serenade was resolved upon, a national salute was fired, and at half-past 10 o'clock the Young Men's Democratic Association, with a band of music, appeared in front of the Delavan House and called for Gov. SEYMOUR. He appeared in response to the call, and briefly addressed the crowd. He thanked them for the unexpected demonstration, which seemed to him like a welcome home. He said he had received from all sections of the country the most earnest assurances of success in the present canvass. Nearly four years had passed since the war closed, and yet the Union was not restored and the national debt was increasing. The question was whether a policy could not be adopted that would give peace and tranquillity to the country.

He was frequently interrupted with cheers, and upon retiring was loudly applauded. He leaves for Saratoga in the 7:10 train to-morrow morning.

The Georgia Legislature—The Expulsion of the Colored Members.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The Senate to-day amended the Relief bill by striking out the second section, which includes money in the schedule.

The House passed a bill giving aid to the Air Line Railway through Northwestern Georgia.

A message was received from the Governor inclosing the report of the Committee in the case of persons applying for the seats vacated by the expelled negroes, and giving the names of the persons receiving the next highest vote. A lengthy protest accompanied the report against the action of the House in expelling the negroes, which revives the constitutional question, and states that the Constitution clearly gave the negroes the right to hold office.

Pending the reading, motions were made to table it as a direct insult to the House. The motions were not sustained, and the following was introduced:

Resolved, That the portion of the communication of the Governor, reflecting upon the action of this Legislature in deciding as to the eligibility of free persons of color under the Constitution, be returned to the Governor with the following resolution—

Resolved, That the members of each House are the judges of the qualifications of its members and not the Governor, and they are the keepers of their own conscience and not his Excellency.

A resolution was passed to swear in the members having the next highest vote, who are not ineligible under the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment. Several of the new members were sworn in and took seats.

Murder of Two White Men in Georgia by a Negro—The Murderer Hanged by Negroes.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The particulars of the murder of two white men at Thompson by a negro shows it to have been unprovoked. The negro split open the skull of one with an ax while his back was turned. The colored people in the neighborhood captured and hung the murderer.

Movements of Speaker Colfax and Party.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

A Cheyenne dispatch says: "Speaker COLFAX and party arrived from Denver this morning, and left for Omaha and Chicago on to-day's train."

The grading on the Denver Railroad commenced yesterday.

Election in Colorado.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

A Denver dispatch says the election in Colorado yesterday resulted in the election of ALLEN A. BRADFORD (Republican) as delegate to Congress, by an increased majority. The Legislature will undoubtedly be largely Republican.

Republican Demonstration at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The Republicans made a large demonstration here to-day. An enthusiastic meeting was held at the City Hall in the afternoon, which was addressed by Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois; Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD, of New-York, and Senator CONNESS, of California. This evening a brilliant torchlight procession of two thousand men in uniform, with a cavalry escort, are marching through the streets, which are finely illuminated. Large delegations are present from the neighboring cities.

Republican Meeting at Honesdale, Penn.

HONESDALE, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held here to-night, and was addressed by HORACE GREELEY and E. D. CULVER. Liberty Hall was crowded, and many were unable to enter the hall.

Assault on Boys in Blue in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

While a Company of "Boys in Blue" were marching through the streets to-night they were assaulted with stones, brickbats, &c., and several were severely wounded. Three were carried home in a dangerous condition.

Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

At the Democratic State Convention held here to-day, the following Presidential Electors were nominated: At Large—Gov. JAMES E. ENGLISH and WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN. First Congressional District—ALFRED R. GOODRICH; Second Congressional District, HENRY G. HUBBARD; Third Congressional District, LLOYD E. BALDWIN; Fourth Congressional District, NATHANIEL WHEELER.

The South Carolina Legislature—Republican Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The Legislature to-day passed a bill pledging the taxes collected for the redemption of bills receivable, issued by the Senate; also a bill to aid the Blue Ridge Railroad.

The Republican Convention elected ELLIOT (colored) Permanent Chairman. A Committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the State.

A. S. WALLACE, of York, was nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth District.

Democratic Ratification at Lockport—Speech by Mayor Hoffman.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The Democrats of Niagara County ratified the State and National nominations this evening. The meeting was attended by the largest gathering ever assembled in this city. Arcade Hall was filled to overflowing. Another meeting was organized outside. J. T. HOFFMAN, RICHARD O'GORMAN and A. P. LANSING were the speakers.

Democratic Meeting at Augusta, Me.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Hon. S. S. COX, of New-York, addressed the Democracy at Granite Hall to-night. The weather was stormy, but there was a large number of persons in attendance.

Fatal Railroad Accident at Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

A colored man named WATSON was run over by a freight train on the Erie Road, in this city, and instantly killed. His body was literally torn in pieces.

A POLITICIAN'S GUN.—A new kind of cannon has been invented, adapted specially for political processions, meetings, firing salutes, &c., where the object is simply to make a loud noise without danger to the bystanders. The detonating compound is thrown from the cannon a thousand feet, more or less, into the air, when it explodes like a rocket, with a report much louder and further reaching than that of an ordinary cannon. An exhibition of the new gun will be made in front of the City Hall at 6 o'clock this evening.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Minister BURLINGAME publishes a card announcing that he neither makes contracts nor gives franchises in the name of the Government of China. The impression that he has authority of that sort probably grew out of the fact that the grant to American citizens, organized as "The East India Telegraph Company," was made, very properly, through Mr. BURLINGAME. But that was when Mr. BURLINGAME was Minister of the United States—and before he became the representative of China. Since he accepted his present position, no grants or franchises have passed through his hands.

A SINGULAR CASE.—An interesting murder trial is to take place at Riverhead, Long Island, during the present session of the Suffolk County Court. Eighteen years ago a German peddler, who had been disposing of his wares in the vicinity of Patchogue, suddenly disappeared, and all trace of him was lost. Last Spring portions of a human skeleton were found in the woods near that place, and an investigation established the fact that they were the remains of the missing peddler. Some circumstances connected with the disappearance of the man, and the finding of his remains, led to the arrest of WILLIAM MCGREGOR, of Patchogue, and he is now to be tried for murder. The case excites considerable interest on Long Island, as the prisoner is well known. It will be an astonishing thing if sufficient evidence be found at this late day to convict him of the crime with which he is charged.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

DEAR SIR: In your paper of last week you or one of your correspondents say that Dr. —— is not the originator of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, and that they were manufactured and sold by one Pedro Martelle, an old Spaniard, in the Island of St. Thomas, over forty years ago, as every old sea captain can testify. Now, Sir, I can certify to the above as being true, for I have followed the sea for over forty years, most of the time doing business with the West Indies. These same Bitters, differently put up and named, were brought to my notice on my first trip to the Island of St. Croix for a cargo of rum, and for years and years after my ship's stores were never without them. I always supplied my family and many of my neighbors with them, and can truly say a better Bitters and Tonic is not made in all the world.

Yours, truly,

Capt. HENRY WENTZ.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.—*Advertisement.*

"A new era in the retail men's furnishing trade." See, under "Dry Goods," inside. LOOK, GENTLEMEN.—*Advertisement.*

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26, 1868.

Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, and No. 10 State-st., Boston, are our agents for the East, and specially authorized to contract for advertising in the *Commercial*, at our lowest cash rates.

Eastern houses desirous of advertising in the *Commercial* are requested to contract through them.

M. HALSTEAD & CO., Proprietors *Commercial*.

Dr. Dillenback, of Boston, cures Chronic Catarrh, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and Consumption, by the inhalation of "Atomized Medicated Fluids," the remedy being conveyed at once, to the seat of the disease, or the part to be cured. Call at his rooms No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th-st., to-day and to-morrow, Sept. 10 and 11, and see testimonials of success.

Panknin's Hepatic Bitters are rapidly gaining in public esteem. They are decidedly the most excellent vegetable tonic yet discovered for the cure of general debility and disorders of the stomach or liver. Agents, HEGEMAN & CO.

American Waltham Watches.

The standard of excellence in their various grades, and conceded to be the best watch for the price in this market.

A complete assortment in Gold and Silver cases at very low prices by

BENEDICT BROS., Agents,
Keepers of the City Time,
No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

Enigma.

My First kills Bedsbugs.
My Second kills Fleas.
My Third kills Cockroaches.
My Fourth kills Moths.
My Whole is a compound which is certain death to all kinds of Insects, and name is KNOWLES' AMERICAN INSECT DESTROYER. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 7 6th-av.

The Best in the World!

THE CREAM OF ALL DENTIFRICES.

Contains no acids, no gritty substance, nothing injurious. Ask for Dr. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 11 Dey-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Lace Curtains.—New styles for Fall trade; also, some auction goods at low prices.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

Furniture Coverings.—New styles of Terry's and English Brocatels sold only at KELTY'S store, No. 447 Broadway.

Window Shades—For Dwellings, Churches, Stores, &c., at KELTY'S store. No. 447 Broadway.

Furniture.—New French styles of first-class Furniture at low prices.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

A New, Stylish and Elegant Hat.
TERRY'S, No. 19 Union-square.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BOSTWICK—MARSH.—At the First Congregational Church, New-Milford, Conn., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 9, by Rev. Dr. Murdock, WALTER B. BOSTWICK to ALICE GERTRUDE, only daughter of Anan Marsh, Esq.

BRINCKERHOFF—MCLEAN.—In Stamford, Delaware County, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 3, by Rev. J. D. Gibson, WALTER BRINCKERHOFF, Jr., to MARGARET, daughter of Edward W. McLean, Esq., of the former place.

FRAME—VAN ZANDT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 9, at the Church corner of 19th-st. and 5th-av., by Rev. Mr. Hall, JOSEPH L. FRAME, Jr., to SARAH J., daughter of the late Peter Van Zandt, M. D. No cards.

MAYER—NEWMAN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 9, by Rev. Dr. Adler, SIEGFRIED W. MAYER to SOPHIE NEWMAN, daughter of David Newman, Esq.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 8, JOHN BROWN, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 27 East Jersey-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock.

CASSIN.—At Bloomingdale, on Tuesday, Sept. 8, JOHANNA M., only child of James and Kate E. Cassin.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 1 P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, P. Boylan, No. 215 East 36th-st.

COUCH.—At Southport, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 7, WILLIAM COUCH, Esq., of this City, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Brick Church, corner of 37th-st. and 5th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 10, at 2 P. M.

CRAM.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 9, LYDIA, wife of Jacob Cram.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 101 East 17th-st., on Monday, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HALL.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 9, of paralysis, JONATHAN HALL, aged 84 years, 6 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this day, (Thursday,) the 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 251 West 20th-st., this City. The remains will be taken to Mount Kisco for interment, where services will be held in the Newcastle Centenary M. E. Church on Friday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends will take the 8¾ A. M. train from the depot of Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., for Mount Kisco.

HOWE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 9, CHARLES HARRIS, only son of Dexter and Elizabeth S. Howe, aged 1 year, 2 months and 20 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from No. 16 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 8, Mrs. J. A. JACKSON, daughter of the late Thomas Snowden, in the 40th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock.

MANN.—Suddenly, at Auburn, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 6, Hon. ABIJAH MANN, Jr., in the 75th year of his age.

The friends of the family and members of the Bar are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 126 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

MCMILLAN.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 8, ARTHUR HENDERSON, son of Dr. Charles and Emeline Arthur McMillan, in the 8th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 4 East 34th-st., on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 2½ P. M.

NOWLAN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 8, THOMAS W. NOWLAN.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 17 62d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

NIXON.—On Friday, Sept. 4, ELIZABETH CATHARINE NIXON, daughter of J. M. and Emma Nixon, aged 1 year and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 222 East 10th-st., this (Thursday) morning at 10 o'clock.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Wednesday, Sept. 9, JOHN F., only son of Jno. T. E. Nichols, in the 40th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALSH.—On Wednesday, Sept. 9, Mrs. SUSAN, widow of James L. Walsh.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services this (Thursday) evening, the 10th inst., at 7 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Edwin Walsh, Bedford-av., corner of Keap-st., Brooklyn.

WYANT.—On Tuesday, Sept. 8, Mr. GEORGE M. WYANT, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 344 West 35th-st.

YOUNGS.—At Lockport, on Monday, Sept. 7, SUSIE P., daughter of William Youngs, aged 17 years and 22 days.

The funeral will take place from her brother's house, No. 167 7th-av., next Thursday at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. DIXON'S RECOMMENDATION
(should have been)
as follows on
HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

HERNIA, CAN IT BE CURED BY ANY OTHER REMEDY THAN DR. SHERMAN'S CURATIVES?

What shall we say of a man who boldly announces, from his office in the Astor House, a Radical Cure Truss to close up, without puncturing, the canal through which the bowel descends. There is such a person in this City, and he receives Thousands of Dollars from his dupes. We ask the question of every educated physician and surgeon throughout the world, is this Radical Cure Truss not the most inhuman device for the torture of suffering humanity ever invented? There is but one answer. The man who thus advertises a Radical Cure Truss, in the face of the advanced sciences of the day, is a shameless fellow and must meet his deserts. Since the great fame of Dr. J. A. SHERMAN is within the knowledge of all suffering from Rupture, they are crowding to him daily in large numbers to reap the benefit of his assistance in the adaptation of his Curatives to meet their peculiar wants. Dr. SHERMAN is a resource that gives us great comfort; we send him our patients with perfect confidence, and we advise all our brethren to do likewise. What better evidence can be given in favor of Dr. SHERMAN'S RUPTURE CURATIVES than such positive and ample statement as the above, (presumed, so justly, to be given by that polite, profound, indefatigable student and erudite writer and commentator on the new theories of the times.)

Dr. SHERMAN would respectfully inform those persons disposed to visit him, from the unsolicited and powerful comments of Dr. DIXON, that he will be found at his only office, No. 697 Broadway.

CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED?

Is a question which is daily asked by thousands, all over the land. I answer, it can. How? is the next interrogation. Before answering this question let us ask, What is consumption? It is a general wasting of the whole body. Patients have diseased and ulcerating lungs, hectic fever, heavy coughs, especially in the morning, night sweats, constipated bowels, sometimes diarrhœa, a furred tongue, deficient appetite, low spirits, and some others which need not be referred to. Now, what causes these various symptoms of disease? A defective state of blood, which was induced by the fact that the food which was taken into the stomach was not there prepared so as to fit it for making good, healthy blood. The inner coat of the stomach secretes a fluid—the gastric juice—which, when properly mixed in quantity and quality with food, prevents its undergoing decomposition in the stomach. Every one knows when indigestible food is taken into the stomach that gasses pass upward into the mouth, accompanied with acid fluids. Now, the explanation of this is simple. It is because the food has decomposed just as it would do out of the stomach, if exposed to a heat of nearly 100 degrees Farenheit for several hours. Decomposed food acts also upon the inner lining of the stomach, and irritates and inflames it, so that the person has pains and uncomfortable sensations in that region. In consequence of this irritation of the stomach and the absence of properly-prepared food from which to make blood, there arises sympathetic irritation and inflammation of other parts of the body, and hence we see the lungs affected, the bowels torpid or excessively moved, bronchial tubes inflamed, night sweats, &c. Now, we have shown that these diseases of the parts and organs just named are sympathetic—in a word, that consumption is caused by badly prepared blood, the effect of imperfect nutrition. This impoverished blood will not nourish and give a "supply" to the body which will balance the "waste" which is constantly going on; hence, to treat consumption we must not doctor the symptoms, we must not stop the night sweats, arrest the cough, or stop the diarrhœa, for they are the avenues by which nature is trying to get rid of diseased matter. These symptoms may be alleviated or arrested temporarily, but not with safety, for they return sooner or later, with redoubled energy.

But to treat Consumption successfully the great first cause must be reached—*Digestion must be improved, the blood must be made richer.* To accomplish this the appetite must be improved, while the diseased fluid in the different organs must be removed by some gentle influences. The liver must be induced to act more and secrete a greater amount of bile. What medicine, with good, rich food, will produce this result? I answer that years of experience on thousands of cases has demonstrated that Consumption can be cured by the judicious use of the three medicines prepared by me, viz.: Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. Their action on the system diseased with Consumption is as follows: The Mandrake Pills will unlock the duct of the gall bladder, will increase the action of the liver, and induce a healing secretion of bile; the diseased mucus secretions which lined the mucous coats of the stomach and intestines, the whole length of the alimentary canal, will be thrown off by their stimulating action, and, as a consequence, the mucous coat of the stomach is in a better condition to secrete gastric juice; the appetite will now commence to improve, expectoration will be increased, while the expectorated mucus will show less evidence of disease.

The Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic gently stimulate the coating of the stomach, and at the same time unite with food, preventing decomposition before the completion of the digestive process, thus favoring and hastening the digestion, enabling food to be so thoroughly and efficiently prepared that good blood material may be extracted from it. The claim is not made that these medicines cure consumption except in so far as they aid nature; first, to rid herself of poisonous properties in the system; second, to assist her in the preparation of food, so that it will nourish, and not pass out of the bowels, as heretofore, without having its blood material extracted.

One of the most common methods of treating Consumption is to send patients on a sea voyage, and in some cases it is successful. But what causes this result? An equal temperature, the general stimulation induced upon the stomach by change of food, upon the mind through the medium of sight and hearing by constant change of scene. In a future letter I will give further instructions in my method of treating Consumption.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth-st., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every SATURDAY, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Dr. Schenck will also be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, and at his room, No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms.

Also, by all druggists and dealers.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

CRESYLIC SOAPS FOR THE TOILET.—(Patented.)—The beneficial effects experienced from the use of CARBOLIC and CRESYLIC ACID SOAPS have caused the undersigned to introduce them in a form suitable for the toilet. These acids are well known for their disinfecting and antiseptic properties, and as compounded in these Soaps render their use pleasant and refreshing. They are useful for all irritations of the skin, on sores or wounds, in sick rooms, surgeries, hospitals, &c. JAS. BUCHAN & CO., 190 Elizabeth-st.

"THE MIDNIGHT MISSION"—(INCORPORATED)—Is doing a vast amount of good in a quiet way, and ought to be well maintained by the public. There is now not a dollar in the treasury. Will not all who feel an interest contribute something? The Treasurer's address is P. F. SMITH, No. 22 White-st. Send for a report.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

AWAY WITH BAD SMELLS.—PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT, the best and cheapest deodorizer, meets all the chief recommendations of the Metropolitan Board of Health. First premium awarded by American Institute 1867. Agency, No. 24 Dey-st.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR and whiskers; neat, appropriate. No. 266 Broadway; shaving 10c.; hair dye, 50c.; best in use; sold by all druggists.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

MISCELLANEOUS.

780 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor, and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its way or local business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

which, after paying all expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's office in the City of New-York, at the rate of 6 per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is the length of time they have to run.

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857, were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st.,

And by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

SEPT. 1, 1868.

GAS FIXTURES.

NEW DESIGNS IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMULU,
OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, FROM $20 to $40 for in or out-door use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide them. Having no use of the hands, any child of 5 years can push a grown person about. Invalids' Carriages to order. State your case and send stamp for circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH, 90 William-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EDUCATIONAL BOOKS
PUBLISHED BY
G. P. PUTNAM & SON.

I.

FAY'S GREAT OUTLINE OF GEOGRAPHY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.

The text book in 12mo; the Atlas in large folio. Retail price, $3 75; Library edition, in cloth, $4 25. Liberal terms for schools. Teachers supplied with a copy for examination at half price.

"I think Mr. Fay's Geography ought to supersede all others now in use. The opinion of Baron von Humboldt is enough to stamp its value anywhere."—*John Oatlin.*

II.

A NEW SYSTEM OF DRAWING FOR STUDENTS DRAWING WITHOUT A MASTER.

From the French of Madame E. CAVE.

12mo. Cloth, $1.

"This is the only method of drawing which really teaches anything. In publishing the remarkable treatise in which she unfolds, with surpassing interest, the result of her observations upon the teaching of drawing, and the ingenious methods she applies, Madame Cavé * * * renders invaluable service to all who have marked out for themselves a career of art."—*Extract from a long review in the Revue des Deux Mondes.*

III.

NATURAL THEOLOGY: OR, NATURE AND THE BIBLE FROM THE SAME AUTHOR.

Lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute, Boston. By P. A. CHADBOURNE, A. M., M. D., President of University of Wisconsin. 12mo. cloth. $2. Student's edition, $1 75.

"The warm, fresh breath of pure and fervent religion pervades these eloquent pages."—*Am. Baptist.*

IV.

ELEMENTS OF GEOLOGY, for the use of students. By SAMUEL ST. JOHN, Professor of Chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Twelfth thousand, illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1 50.

V.

MANUAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.
By E. PESHINE SMITH.
12mo. Cloth, $1 50.

VI.

THE WORLD'S PROGRESS.
By G. P. PUTNAM.

In one large volume, 12mo, cloth, $3 50; half calf, gilt, $6.
A new edition continued to 1867.

"A more convenient literary labor-saving machine than this excellent compilation can scarcely be found in any language."—*New-York Tribune.*

VII.

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES,

Relating to all ages and nations, for universal reference. The new English edition by BENJAMIN VINCENT. To which is added an

AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT,

containing about 200 additional pages, including American topics and a copious Biographical Index. By G. P. PUTNAM, A. M. In one very large volume of more than 1,000 pages. Price $8 50. Half calf, $10 50.

Sent post paid, on receipt of price, by
G. P. PUTNAM & SON,
No. 661 Broadway, New-York.

FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS.
By JOHN BARTLETT.

Fifth Edition (Seventeenth Thousand), Revised and greatly Enlarged. 16mo. Vellum Cloth, $3.

"The most perfect book of the kind ever produced."—*Chicago Journal.*

"Itself almost a household word."—*N. Y. Nation.*

"This admirable hand-book is invaluable to the writer, the reader, or the student."—*Boston Post.*

"A marvel of industry, research, comprehension and accuracy."—*Rochester Democrat.*

"A veritable casket of gems."—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

Published by LITTLE, BROWN & Co., Boston.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

HURD & HOUGHTON'S NEW PUBLICATIONS are:

Peabody's Reminiscences	$1 50
Lamartine's Fior D'Aliza	1 25
Trowbridge's Vagabonds	2 50
Sarmiento's Argentine Republic	2 00
Life of Fredrika Bremer	2 00

All booksellers have them.

POLITICAL.

KEEP THE BALL ROLLING!!!

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB.

A grand mass meeting will be held under the auspices of this Club at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, at 8 o'clock.

Addresses by Hon. Charles S. Spencer, Henry S. Smith, Esq., Dr. Frederick Schoutz, Alfred Erbe, Esq. Singing by the Rocky Mountain Glee Club.

BENJ. F. SHAFFER, President.

SAMUEL COOL, }
EDWIN H. LAWRENCE, } Secretaries.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.

Grand rally and banner raising at Bleecker Buildings, No. 282 Bleecker-st., on FRIDAY, 11th, at 8 P. M. Speaking by Horace Greeley, Silas B. Dutcher, Rev. L. H. King, Dr. J. D. Moore and others.

POLITICAL NOTICE.—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, have on hand the largest stock of Bunting Flags to be found in the country, all of our own manufacture. ANNIN & Co., No. 99 and 101 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

WILL REMOVE IN A FEW DAYS TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	113	....	5-20 Coupon, '67	108¾	108⅞
Coupon, 1881	113½	....	5-20 Coupon, '68	108¾	108⅞
5-20 Reg., '62	108	108¼	10-40 Registered	104	....
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅜	113⅝	10-40 Coupon	104¼	....
5-20 Coupon, '64	109¼	109½	Gold	144⅛	144¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	111	111¼	U. S. Cur. Pac.	100	100½
Jan. & July	108½	108⅝			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS. No. 19 William-st., New-York. No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NO. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION OR by-law of the Directors of the Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company is published, as required by law:

"The annual Stockholders meetings for the election of Directors shall be hereafter held on the first Monday of October in each year."

And notice is hereby given that, pursuant to such resolution and by-law, an election for thirteen Directors of the said Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company will be held at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on the first MONDAY (5th day) of October next. The polls will open at noon and remain open for one hour.

JAMES P. LOWREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE SELMA AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND of agreement of the mortgage bondholders, creditors and stockholders of the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company, is now open for subscribers at the banking house of MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., and will be closed on the 18th of October next, after which date parties not subscribers as bondholders, creditors and stockholders will be excluded from its benefits. D. B. SAFFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1868.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE Illinois Central Railroad Company will, on the 1st day of October next, pay its seven per cent. Construction Bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from three thousand and one to four thousand (3,001 to 4,000) inclusive, with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon their surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and it doth hereby name the 1st day of October, 1868, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon said $1,000 bonds, numbered 3,001 to 4,000, will cease.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 4, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th inst. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.

By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 15th of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 16th of September, 1868. By order,

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $35,000.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $3,000. S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 19th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of October.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 9, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of September inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 23d of September, both days inclusive.

S. F. CONNER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SAFE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS, 100,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

These Bonds are for only fifty ⅌ cent of the cost of the Road, which is equipped in every way first-class, and running from South 7th-st., Williamsburg, to Islip.

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THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.

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The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once between the following ports, viz.:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wau-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghae	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS; and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

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Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

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CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1st November, 1900; SEVEN per cent. interest payable 1st May and 1st November at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

The undersigned is authorized to offer for sale a few of the above described bonds.

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$60,000 Bonds of the Town of Orange, N. J., paying 7 per cent. interest; due in 1880 and 1881; for a safe investment nothing can be more recommendable. For further particulars apply to HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage at 7 per cent. for three or five years, on New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums over $5,000. HALLGARTEN, LAURENCE & CO., No. 20 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE, NOS. 55, 57, 59 AND 61 WEST 33D-ST., Between 5th and 6th avs., Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Modern languages, Classics, Mathematics, pure and mixed, &c., &c. A limited number of young gentlemen admitted in the family of the Principal. For circulars address Prof. A. BERNARD, No. 225 West 23d-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

A GOOD HANDWRITING GUARANTEED to all ladies or gentlemen in ten private lessons of an hour each, by OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 42 East 14th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Book-keeping and business affairs, day and evening.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn, WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices. Instruction also in the modern languages.

Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

LESPINASSE'S FORT WASHINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL, 176th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.

French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st., will open Sept. 21. Mrs. WHITE will be at home Sept. 7, until which time address No. 1 Irving-place. References—Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Davis, S. C.; Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, N. Y.; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy, and others as per circular.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"

Founded 1855, has unrivaled facilities for aiding all who seek good teachers, and for representing teachers wanting positions. See circulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.

A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.

H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE. NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

MOST WORTHY PUPILS—MUSIC, DRILL teaching and scholastic duties will commence at the Adelphic Institute, New-Milford, Conn., Sept. 9, 1868. A. S. ROGERS, A. M., Principal. Please call, for circulars and further information, on Wakeman & Sutton, No. 106 6th-av.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstores of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THOROUGHLY prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS. Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.

T. H. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AT ENGLEwood, N. J.—An English and French School for young ladies. The Fall term will commence on Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to eight. For information address Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A LADY DESIRES TO GIVE INSTRUCtion in French, English, and the rudiments of music, in exchange for board. Address C. D. G., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

WANTED—A RESIDENT FRENCH TEACHER; highest references required. Apply to MISS MANNING, No. 113 East 14th-st., between 11 and 3 on Saturday and Monday, Sept. 12 and 14.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—MR. LEGGETT'S Classical French and English School will be reopened Sept. 21. Circulars may be obtained in the store, or of the Principal, No. 224 East 10th-st.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 35 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MISS JAUDON'S DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen at No. 56 7th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

AARON ROND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1,267 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 24th of September.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.

Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS, at Lakeville, Litchfield County, Conn. Send to Rev. GEORGE R. HOWELL, Principal, for circular.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. ARTOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 131 West 36th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 14. Miss M. M. COE, Princ., 66 W. 36th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 40 South Washington-square, (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal,) opens its twenty-sixth academic year Sept. 14, 1868. Progress of pupils (of all ages preparing for business or colleges) rapid, and terms reasonable. Catalogues at the Institute and leading book stores.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES; NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY,

Fits for Harvard, Dartmouth, Brown, Amherst, Wesleyan, Columbia or Princeton, but especially for YALE. Opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, at the Yale School Rooms, new Gilsey Building, No. 1,193 Broadway, corner of 28th-st. Principal, HENRY M. COLTON, M. A., with credentials from Yale College, and ample City references.

For circular, information or interview, address at "Coleman House." Interviews, 8 to 9 A. M.; 7 to 8 P. M.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st.

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.

MISS C. E. FERRIS will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 108 East 12th-st. Circulars at Bedford's drug-store, No. 769 6th-av., and at A. D. F. Randolph's, 9th-st. and Broadway.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 278 4TH-AV., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year. The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN FRENCH.—Prof. MARC CHENEVIERE, Principal of Marc Cheneviere French Day School for young ladies, No. 271 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., is ready to receive as boarders in his family a few young ladies, who would have the privilege of taking the lessons of the school and living among persons speaking French constantly.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, 37 West 33d-st.—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—This institution is located on Rutherfurd-place, opposite Stuyvesant Park, and is capable of accommodating more than two hundred pupils. The eighth annual session will commence on the 7th inst. For circulars or information apply at the school.

HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

MISS REYNS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 238 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. English, French and German in the regular course. Special attention to music and needlework. Miss Reyns will be at home from the 7th inst., except on Saturdays.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 101 (old No. 69) West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector (successor to GEO. P. QUACKENBOS, LL. D.) The forty-ninth annual session commences on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868. Boys fitted for college or for business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway, and at the School.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, FOR FOUR years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jenks. Numbers limited. For circulars apply at the school or at Randolph's, Sheldon's, Lockwood's or Hastie's bookstores.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms, day or evening.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

MME. VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 128th-st., second brown-stone house east of 3d-av., will reopen Sept. 16. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Chas. L. Jones', No. 843 Broadway, or by letter addressed as above.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

MISS WALSH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Four young ladies received as members of the family circle, in which French and Italian are spoken.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

HAUTE RIVER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School will reopen Sept. 28, 1868. Superior advantages for older pupils to pursue a special course; also, for drawing and painting.

CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT, HOCHELAGA, Montreal. Term begins Sept. 7. French the language of the institution. Musical Professors among the best in America. Parlor boarders received. For circulars apply to WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D. LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D. LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av., Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

This institution will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 16.

Applications for admission, made either in person or by letter, will be received at the College after Sept. 1.

The examination of candidates for entrance to either the regular or the partial course, will take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 14, 15 and 16, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Latin, Greek, French and German form a constant and prominent part of the regular course, and are included in the general rates of tuition.

Full particulars of the English, Mathematical and Scientific department, and those of Music and Art, may be found in the College catalogue.

The academic and preparatory schools will open at the same time as the College.

Students who desire board can be received into the family of Mrs. Jackson, a leading teacher, in the immediate vicinity of the College. Early application is desirable, as the number of boarders is limited.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 14—Thirteenth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Attendance 130.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 12 years' standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Geo. E. Hawes,	Dan. L. Schanck,
A. M. Allerton,	Josh. J. Henry,	Robert Scheil,
John Auchincloss,	Clement Jewett,	Henry Shaw,
John S. Boyd,	Calvin E. Knox,	John Sherwood,
Josiah H. Burton,	Charles Lamson,	Cyrus A. Smith,
Nath W. Chater,	L. Lockwood,	Gilbert M. Speir,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Theo. McNamee,	Ferdinand Stagg,
Kenny Couillard,	Dr. T. M. Markoe,	Geo. P. Trigg,
Henry Day,	Henry Meyer,	A. S. Underhill,
Wm. A. Hadden,	Wm. Morrison,	H. C. Van Vorst,
Oliver Harriman,	James L. Phipps,	Ralph Wells.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on MONDAY, SEPT. 14, at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN, No. 13 East 49th-st.,

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.

Location unequaled for healthfulness and beauty. Ten able and experienced resident Professors. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. For circulars address E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

IDLEWILD. HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS.

French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen, Sept. 23. Address Miss M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna Post Office.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S. and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. Fall term begins Sept. 1. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Instruction in Mining-Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, &c., with laboratory practice; reopens Oct. 5; examinations for admission to regular courses, Oct. 1. For further information and for catalogue apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2¾ hours' ride from New-York, and 1¼ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Terms $250 per year. Circulars obtained of J. Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish, classical and mathematical school for boys, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st. The next session commences MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars sent on request, or may be obtained at the Principal's residence, No. 115 West 38th-st. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, WRITING and speaking fluently French, English and German, would like to give lessons in private families or other employment. Address Hotel Fijux, No. 10 Waverley-place, New-York.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys from 10 to 16 years of age, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.; $225 a year; healthy and homelike. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

PROF. D. CHERBULIEZ WILL REOPEN his Classical and French Boys' School, for day scholars only, at No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, on Sept. 21. Circulars at Christern's bookstore.

MRS. H. SIMONS, NOS. 265 AND 267 West 39th-st.—English, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S FRENCH and English Family School will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14. No. 40 West 30th-st., southeast corner of Broadway.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 24, at No. 106 East 38th-st. Miss PERINE will be at home from Sept. 8.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A superior family school for boys. Number limited to 20; three vacancies. Fall Term begins Sept. 14. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, east of Washington-sq.—Opens Sept. 17; pupils fitted for college, business, West Point; a primary is attached. Circulars at University, Room 9, or 112 7th-st.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHES will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MME. HERITAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 236 West 24th-st., will reopen on Sept. 1. Boys admitted at the school until 10 years of age.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 49 West 42d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT NO. 186 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Fall term begins Sept. 16. Address Mrs. S. B. NEWTON.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N.Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MOTHER-HOME-CULTURE—FOR LITtle Children. Reference, Mr. CONANT, 508 Broad'y.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES HOPKINS'

English and French School for young ladies, NO. 163 WEST 45TH-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. The number of Teachers has been increased, and the Classes will be conducted on the same plan of Individual Instruction which has hitherto characterized the school.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—MALE ASSISTANT in boarding school, near City; must instruct in English branches, and be able to sing with the boys; first-class English teacher, gentleman, for Washington; French lady for New-England, one for Richmond, and one for Baltimore. Many other teachers wanted. All who seek positions should have "Amer. School Institute's" application form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH TEACHER, GRADuate, recently arrived in this country, a situation as private tutor or teacher in a school; he is apt to teach French, German and all branches necessary for a professional education. Address J. L., Post Office Box No. 163, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS nursery governess, housekeeper or companion; can teach English, French and music; understands all kinds of dressmaking and family sewing; no objection to make herself useful; unexceptionable references given. Address HEYWOOD, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING Music, English, French and Latin desires an engagement; is a thorough pianist, and speaks French well; best references. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 Post Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF ENGLISH branches in the primary department of my school; an American and a gentleman of experience. Apply personally to Prof. CHARLIER, No. 128 (late No. 50) East 24th-st.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION in a school as teacher of small children, or as companion to a lady; a good home more an object than salary. Address C. H., Station G.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER, a normal graduate, desires a situation; recommendations given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had five years' experience in teaching, desires a position as governess. Address J. S., Box 1,060 Post Office.

D. U. MARTIN, M. D., TEACHER OF light gymnastics. Address at No. 349 4th-av. Classes at the Harvard Rooms from Oct. 5.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER IN PIANO and singing. System Galin, Cheve de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 66 or 338 East 6th-st.

AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT in a family to teach music, French and English; best references. No. 252 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH THE ENGlish branches in a school. Apply at No. 18 West 28th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CELEBRATED WALTER GRAPE.

After twenty-five years' experience with the present tender and late varieties, we know the Walter, now first offered, will restore confidence in grape-raising. It never rots. Its abundant sugar raisins it indoors or on the vine; is a great grower and bearer; now contains 146 clusters of bloom; is very compact in cluster at the East, which is an advantage in marketing. We have not known the foliage to mildew; it succeeds in dry as well as very wet soils; is a seedling of the Delaware, crossed with Diana, and better than either; ripens before the Hartford, therefore the earliest, hardiest and best variety. No. 1, one year, $5 each in advance. Orders filled in rotation while supply lasts. No charge for packing. Send stamp for beautiful cut and opinions of many vineyardists. Powers' Hotel, No. 17 Park-row, New-York, is the headquarters of our general salesman, S. H. Slaught. FERRIS & CAYWOOD,

JULY 11, 1868. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

$80,000 TO BE LENT IN VARIOUS sums on real estate. Leasehold and second mortgages wanted, 1 year to run. Apply, 11 to 2 o'clock, R. SALTONSTALL, No. 49 Wall-st., Room 26.

$100,000 TO $300,000.—I HAVE A buyer for City real estate to this amount. Apply (11 to 2 o'clock) to R. SALTONSTALL, No. 49 Wall-st.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.—VALUable patents for penholder and inkstand. Inquire of MYER S. ISAACS, No. 243 Broadway, Rooms 9 and 10.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1868.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Stewart L. Woodford.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Robert C. Dorn.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry A. Barnum.

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Patrick Henry Jones.

A Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of George G. Barnard.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-three Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A City Judge, in place of Abraham D. Russell.

A Register, in the place of Patrick H. Jones, appointed in the place of Charles G. Halpin, deceased.

Two Supervisors, in the places of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Respectfully yours, H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.

I hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the notice this day received by me from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers are hereby notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. (See chap. 480, Laws of 1860.)

JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

PROPOSALS.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, New-York, Sept. 7, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING the following articles for the use of this Department will be received until the 12th inst.:

Three hundred (300) tons	Cannel Coal.
Seven hundred (700) tons	Furnace Coal.
Two hundred (200) tons	Egg Coal.
Two hundred (200) tons	Stove Coal.
Three hundred and fifty (350) tons	Nut Coal.
Fifty (50) tons	Cumberland Coal.
Three hundred and fifty (350) cords	Pine Wood.

The Cannel Coal to be the best English; none smaller than egg size.

The Furnace Coal to be Lehigh (the particular kind of Lehigh proposed to be furnished to be stated in bid;) clean.

The Egg, Stove and Nut Coal to be the best quality of Locust Mountain; clean.

The Cumberland Coal to be of the best quality; run of the mine, for blacksmiths' purposes.

All the Coal to weigh 2,000 pounds to the ton.

The Wood to be the best dry Virginia Pine.

Each and all of these articles to be as above specified, and to be delivered at such times (within one year from date of contract) and at such places (within the city,) and in such quantities as may be directed. All to be subject to inspection and rejection if not fully up to the required standard. Parties contracting will be required to give every facility to the inspectors, and to conform to such rules regarding the delivery and rendering of bills as may be prescribed. Payments will be made monthly. Proposals must be indorsed on envelope with name of parties, and be addressed to the "Committee on Supplies, Metropolitan Fire Department."

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. By order of the Board of Commissioners.

——, Secretary. ——, President.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING STAMPS FOR TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1868.

The time for receiving proposals for furnishing tobacco and cigar stamps, under the advertisement of Aug. 15, 1868, is extended to Sept. 20, 1868.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

EXPRESSES.

NEW EXPRESS ROUTE TO THE EAST.—NEW-ENGLAND EXPRESS CO.—This Company having made arrangements to run from New-York to Boston via Norwich and Worcester Railroad, are prepared to forward money, bills for collection, gold and merchandise, in the care of reliable messengers, to Norwich, New-London, Worcester, Boston and all points in Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont and the British Provinces, being the only direct through route to these points from New-York. Freight at reduced rates.

Offices No. 68 Broadway, Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

G. A. FULLER, Agent. D. A. BUTTERFIELD, Gen'l Sup't.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, AND OTHER ARTICLES, AT ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 5, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of

Iron cannon, artillery carriages and cannon balls, artillery implements and equipments.

Carbines, muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, swords and sabres.

Infantry and cavalry accoutrements.

Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, &c.

Artillery harness and parts of harness.

Leather, brass, copper and iron scrap.

Cannon, mortar, musket and rifle powder, and miscellaneous articles.

An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns, and associations or individuals to purchase guns and carriages which may be used for salute purposes.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash; ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

Packing boxes to be paid for at a stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

F. D. CALLENDER, Brvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance Commanding Arsenal.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868.

BOOK TRADE SALESROOMS AND FINE ART GALLERIES, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

THURSDAY, Sept. 10, and following days, at 9 o'clock A. M. each day.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL BOOK TRADE SALE will commence on THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 10, with the consignment of Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia. The catalogue (of nearly 500 pages) is now ready, and contains consignments from most of the prominent publishing houses in the country; full lines of their best and most salable stock. All the books in the catalogue will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, and sellers have the right to duplicate to any extent required. The sale will continue daily in the order of the catalogue, and close on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, with the sale of stationery.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., Art Gallery No. 82 5th-av.

FURNITURE OF THE OCEAN HOUSE, STATEN ISLAND.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction THURSDAY, Sept. 10, and FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., all of the elegant furniture in the Ocean House, formerly St. Julien, Staten Island, on Grant-st., between Tompkinsville and Stapleton Landing. The drawing and sitting rooms are fine velvet and Brussels carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, carved rosewood suite in brocatel and plush, etageres, easy and rocking chairs, lounges, brocatel and lace curtains, black-walnut settees in moquet.

BEDROOMS—Rosewood and black-walnut bedsteads, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, walnut and chestnut suites, mirrors, feather beds, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, quilts, sheets, counterpanes, towels, table sets, &c.

OFFICE FURNITURE—Desk, safes, settees, mirrors, lounges, oil-cloths, &c. Also a large assortment of kitchen and laundry furniture.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONEERS, office No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1868,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesrooms No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York,

GREAT AND ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE,

300 VALUABLE PATERSON LOTS, near the BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY, and but a SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE RAILROAD STATION. The lots are SPLENDIDLY LOCATED on NORTH 5TH, NORTH 6TH, NORTH 7TH, NORTH 8TH, NORTH 9TH, TEMPLE and CLINTON STS. and RIP VAN WINKLE-AV. The ground is high and commanding. The neighborhood is rapidly improving. This sale will afford the best opportunity ever offered for investment in PATERSON CITY LOTS.

EVERY LOT OFFERED WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER. Terms liberal. Maps and further particulars at the offices of the Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, mirrors, bronzes, &c.—ADRIAN H. MULLER P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 57 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire and elegant household furniture, carpets, curtains, bronzes, &c., as furnished by A. T. Stewart & Co., W. & J. Sloane, Alexander Roux, Potter & Stymer, and other houses of best standing, comprising Axminster, medallion, Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets; seven sets of very handsome Winter and lace curtains, in excellent condition; one suite of richly carved oak dining-room furniture; two suites of elegant rosewood parlor furniture, buhl cabinet, rosewood console, with large mirror, (Louis XVI. style,) by Roux; rosewood card and library table, costly hall hat-stand, with large mirror; 7 octave rosewood piano, round corners, carved legs, by Schutze & Ludolff; suite of black walnut bedroom furniture, fine hair mattresses, real bronze and ormolu clocks and statuettes, costly Dresden china figures and Sevres ornaments, together with oil-paintings by Schultz, Beirl, Stanley and others, and scarce proof engravings from paintings by Landseer, La Rocke, Fued, &c.; china, glassware and kitchen implements. The furniture can be seen two days before the sale by permits of the auctioneers.

E. PRATT STRATTON, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., referee.

LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., referee, the lot of ground on the north side of Vesey-st., between Church and Greenwich sts., and known as No. 44 Vesey-st., being 25 feet in width, front and rear, and 101 feet and 6 inches in depth. The premises have a new and very substantial party wall, 16 inches thick and five stories high, the full depth of the lot on the west side; the wall on the east side is also a party wall, 16 inches thick, running back 53 feet, and five stories high, both having a solid foundation 23 feet in the ground. There is also a large quantity of old brick on the premises which will be included in the sale. Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 103 Lexington-av., near 27th-st.,

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, all in good order, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites, covered in damask and hair-cloth; rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Lunden & Fritz; damask window curtains, lace curtains, carved rosewood marble top centre table, marble clock, rosewood quartettes, rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, paillasses, carved oak marble-top sideboard, oak and black-walnut dining tables, oak dining chairs, china, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Salesrooms 101 Liberty-st.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, ON THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, by order of assignees, household, cabinet and office furniture, &c.; also, second hand furniture, bedding, paintings, silver-plated ware, fancy goods, &c.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

300 gallons, in barrels, and 40 cases, one dozen each, black ink. Catalogues at sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.—Regular weekly sale—Good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, china, plated ware, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c. Also, several good sewing-machines.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 10, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No 9, East River:

2,300 boxes fresh Menton Lemons.

Cargo brig *H. C. Lord*, from Menton.

VALUABLE PAPER MILL FOR SALE.

RECEIVER'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The undersigned, as Receiver of all the property and effects of the SALISBURY MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, will sell at auction, on the premises at the VILLAGE OF SALISBURY MILLS, TOWN OF BLOOMING GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK, ON THE 25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868, AT 12 O'CLOCK AT NOON.

The premises and property of the Salisbury Mills Manufacturing Company, situated at Salisbury Mills aforesaid, on the Newburg branch of the Erie Railroad, about eight miles from Newburg, on the Hudson River.

The property consists of about four acres of land in different parcels, contiguous to the railroad depot; large stone mill, about eighty feet square, four stories high, slate roof, heated throughout with steam and lighted with gas, containing a steam elevator, a one hundred and twenty-five horse power steam engine, Wright's patent; one sixty-two inch Fourdrinier Paper Machine, and all necessary connecting and running machinery and fixtures for the manufacture of fine writing paper. Also, a boiler-house, boilers, rag-house, bleach boiler, dam, water power, water wheels, filters, gas house, gasometer and apparatus and pipes, several dwelling houses, store house, work shop, stables, furniture, &c., &c., &c.

For particulars concerning the property, apply on the premises, or to the undersigned; and for terms of sale apply to

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver, Room No. 13, City Hall, New-York City, or BANGS, SEDGWICK & NORTH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1868.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE, THIS DAY

THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Salesroom, No. 31 Cortlandt-st.

T. B. BLEECKER & SCHOOLAY, Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large amount of CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:

26 iron guns, various calibre.
3,400 pounds shot, shells, &c.
820 field carriages.
205 sets of artillery harness.
698 carbines, various models.
3,273 muskets and rifles, various models.
593 revolvers, various models.
40,000 sets of infantry accoutrements.
2,000 McClellan saddles.
2,000 curb bridles.
6,000 watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Office of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Col. S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or by application to this arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., commanding.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Sept. 4, 1868.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. S. CHENEY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, sickness, medicines for all diseases, &c.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $98.
TO PARIS.
First cabin, $145; second cabin $88.

including railway tickets, furnished on board.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY Sept. 23
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY Sept. 30
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21

Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax) TUESDAY, Sept. 22
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 26

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS, HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO,

With other first-class steamers building.

COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80; gold; return tickets, $160, gold: in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

COLUMBIA.....Sept. 12 | HIBERNIA.....Sept. 26
CALEDONIA.....Sept. 19 | EUROPA.....THE DOG
BRITANNIA.....Sept. 26 | IOWA.....Oct. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $135.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27.
Steerage passengers landed at Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE,
Will leave SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 10 A., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown; Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 37 and 27 Broadway F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI.....Sept. 10 | PALMYRA.....Sept. 24
TARIFA.....Sept. 17 | MALTA.....Oct. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Steerage OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. KING, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving Oct. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Nov. 2, 1868, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf foot of Canal-st. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.

THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Kinz-s., at noon

SEPT. 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

SEPT 19—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. GARRISON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, sailing on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 20.

Apply to
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMERMAN, Oct. 23.

SPECIAL MAIL STEAMSHIP, Capt. E. L. TINKHAM, Nov. 23

These splendid steamers sail on semi-monthly and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Sept. 10.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Sept. 17.
EAGLE, Capt. M. D. GIDLEY, Sept. 24.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. H. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch steamers as follows:

MOSCOW.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12
MERORDITA.....SMITH.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19

From Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.

Cargo delivered without lighterage in one week.

Insurance at 1/2 per cent.

Through rates and bills lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

For freight or passage apply to
I. E. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE BRITISH MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. HICKS, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River

For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. H. HARTSON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of the Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON, Gager.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12
GORTES.....NELSON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, HAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. MOSES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

The elegant sidewheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. CRAIG, will sail for above ports, from Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. FREIGHT AT LOW RATES.

The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 12 and MARION on SATURDAY Sept. 19, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

Freight received at all times under covered Pier.

Through rates offered, and bills lading signed to all points in Florida; way stations on the A. & G. R. R.; Columbus, Eufaula, Fort Gaines, Apalachicola, and all landings on the Flint, Chattahoochie and Apalachicola Rivers; also by M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta. Goods consigned to C. R. R. of Ga. will be forwarded with same dispatch from Savannah as by combination lines.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Sept. 1, 1868, trains will run as follows: Leave New-York, Grand-st. and Roosevelt-st. ferries, (foot South 7th-st., Williamsburg,) at 9:05 A. M.; 3:40 and 4:50 P. M. for Islip and intermediate stations, and at 6:15 P. M. for Jamaica. Returning, leave Islip at 6:15 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations; and from Jamaica, 7 A. M., arriving in New-York at 7:30, 8:55, 9:35 A. M. and 6:22 P. M. Passengers for Rockaway and Fire Island will leave by the 9:05 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. trains. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked to and from Fire Island. R. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the North Americn and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT
Foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and points West and South.

Sunday.—By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

A 2:30 P. M. Train for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 5:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Piermont; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train: 11 P. M for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines

Only reliable and safe, and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; corner of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains will leave Albany and Troy, connecting with Boreasen and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

2:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and Harlem River, through to Buffalo. Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars attached from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy at Rensselaer and East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with express trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room car attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 5:15 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:40. Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., 1:30, 4:15 and 6:30 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:25, 4:22 and 6:30 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. CLEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE,
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other Line.
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES and Capt. GEO. T. HULL
From Pier No. 32, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 5 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:20, reaches Providence at 5:35, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50,
being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 5:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 10 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 366 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. and 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. at 7:40 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 8:30 train to Saratoga and all points North; 2 P. M. tram on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The fine steamboat H. B. PEARSE, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 8th, 8 A. M.	Sunday, 8th, 5 P. M.
Monday, 7th, 7 A. M.	Monday, 7th, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, 8th, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 9th, 8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, 10th, 9 A. M.	Thursday, 10th, 2:30 P. M.
Friday, 11th, 10:30 A. M.	Friday, 11th, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 12th, 3 P. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES TERCENTRON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMboat PEOPLE, foot of Barclay-st.—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

REDUCTION IN FARE.—TO OR FROM Yonkers, 10 cents; Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, 20 cents; Grassy Point, 35 cents. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot of Chambers-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock, making the above landings, (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Grassy Point every morning at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6:05; Tarrytown, 7:15; Irvington, 7:30, and Yonkers at 8 o'clock.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin-street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 7 A. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40. Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY—The elegant steamboat DAVID THOMPSON, Capt. JOHN MCKOY, will leave Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with Western trains for Albany and Troy, and Harlem River trains for Albany.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITE-stone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.
THE STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 6:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats.
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 8:30 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

LAWRENCE LUTTLE, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY BOATS.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 15, the C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st., at 8 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M. Fare $2.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

Stops at 26th-st., East River, each way.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 686 6TH-AV.

TO LET OR LEASE AT SUMMIT, N. J.—A furnished house, containing thirteen rooms, bath-room, &c.; ice-house and stable all in good repair; large garden stocked with the usual small fruits; lawn and grounds include five or six acres; very healthy location; possession Nov. 1. Apply to F. R. VAN BEST, No. 79 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO RENT—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A GENTLE-man's residence, with twelve acres land.—The house has fourteen rooms, bath-room, laundry and all modern conveniences; large garden, fruit, shade, stable, hennery, &c.; two acres of lawn, with large trees; $1,500 a year rent. R. C. EDWARDS, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET AT FLUSHING—FURNISHED house, in capital location, six minutes walk from depot. House contains and is to be let complete; nine rooms, furnace, perfect water arrangement, &c. JAS. B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON 5TH-av., near 42d-st., to a private family only, for one year, for $6,000. Address Box No. 3,047 New-York Post Office.

A HOUSE TO LET.—THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, 13 rooms, water, bath, gas &c.; rent $1,400; No. 211 East 19th-st., near 3d-av. Apply to JACOB A. HATZEL, No. 161 East Houston-st.

TO LET—HOUSES NOS. 19 AND 19 ST. MARK'S-place, with modern conveniences. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—A THREE AND A HALF STORY brick house, in East 11th-st., between 3d and 3d avs., in perfect order, with or without carpets. Apply at No. 5 Bible House.

TO LET—IN NEW HOUSES ON 3D-AV., CORNER 119th-st., floors of four and six rooms, croton, gas, stationary wash-tubs, &c.; rent $16 to $28. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, 36th-st., corner 1st-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE STORE IN THE NATIONAL Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., Harlem. It has recently been fitted up as a first-class bakery, ice cream and refreshment saloon, and is now in full trade. An excellent opportunity to one with some capital and experience in the above business. Apply to SAMUEL DARLING, at the hall.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—STORES NOS. 630 and 632 Broadway; also rooms and floors on second and third floors. Apply at carriage depot, No. 638 Broadway.

OFFICES! OFFICES!—SPACIOUS, CLEAN, light, suitable for brokers or insurance. WINANS, BREED & GRAVES, 135 Broadway, basement.

TO LET—A NEW FIVE-STORY BUILDING, No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.; references good. Location. Apply on the premises, 114 Centre-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 247 WATER-ST., NEXT door to corner of Fulton; will be let with or without steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.
AUCTIONEERS
AND DEALERS IN
NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 Pine-st.

Call attention to their DESCRIPTIVE LISTS, just issued, containing descriptions, valuations, maps, prices and detailed descriptions of the towns and villages, and the property offered for sale. No notice taken of box numbers or initials.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT AT Newburg, one mile from the steamboat landing, containing twenty acres of fine land, with excellent buildings and every convenience, (formerly owned by C. H. Havemeyer, more recently by Mrs. M. A. Appleton, will be sold by the executors of the late Mr. Appleton, on the premises, on Sept. 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon. For particulars inquire of E. A. BREWSTER, Newburg, N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT NEWARK—NO. 18 Park-st. It has three full stories and extension, 80 rooms deep; first-class in every respect; all modern improvements and in thorough repair; three minutes from Centre-st. station and forty minutes from Wall-st.; there is a small stable in the rear. Apply to J. S. VAN WAGENEN, No. 422 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN three minutes of Junction Station, two houses, 19 and 22 rooms, at great sacrifice; houses expensively finished, with ample grounds and stable, and on the main street; price $11,000 and $13,500. ISAAMIN BAILEY, Real Estate agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Mamaroneck; fine view of Long Island sound. Apply to CHARLES SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or years, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN NEWARK, N. J., A large lot, 98x110, in William-st., between Right and West, 100 feet from the junction of Spring-field-av.; fine neighborhood. Inquire at 421½ Broadway, cigar store.

FOR SALE—MILBURN, ONE HOUR FROM town by Morris and Essex Railroad, new Mansard roof house, with modern conveniences, and two acres. For particulars address Box No. 443 Post Office, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 1 Pine-st.:

West 22d-st., 4-story high-stoop brick	$22,000
West 22d-st., 4-story high-stoop brick	20,000
West 27th-st., 4-story high-stoop b. s., furnished	55,000
West 24th-st., 4-story E. b. b.-s., with carpets, stationary wash-tubs, mirrors and gas fixtures	13,000
West 45th-st., 4-story high-stoop brown-stone	55,000
West 52d-st., 4-story high-stoop brown-stone	32,000
East 73d-st., 3-story high-stoop brown-stone	18,000
Lexington-av., 4-story high-stoop brown-stone	32,000
Madison-av., 4-story high-stoop brown-stone	55,000
5th-av., 4-story high-stoop brown-stone	65,000

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET in all parts of the city; for sale on favorable terms, and to let furnished, on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., Murray Hill and other choice locations.

E. P. PARKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR BROWN-STONE HOUSES in 78th-st., near the Central Park, with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on the premises.

ONE OF THE TWO SPLENDID HOUSES on 44th-st., near Madison-av., for sale. Apply to owner on premises, or No. 80 Broadway, Room No. 68, 2d floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house; all modern conveniences; first-class in every respect. Lot 31x100 feet. E. H. SUMNER, Real Estate Broker, No. 124 Broadway, Brooklyn.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, facing Carrol Park, in elegant order, contains 14 rooms; all modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished; prices very moderate; terms easy. Address Box No. 184 Station A, New-York Post Office.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.
Established 1850.

Warehouses Nos. 71 and 72 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Purchasers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of

CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

**FURNITURE TAKEN OF STORAGE IN

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP SCOTIA.

The steamship *Scotia*, which left Liverpool Aug. 29, and Queenstown Aug. 30, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices, which give interesting particulars of the news previously received by the Atlantic Cable, are later by three days than those mailed by the *America*.

The death is announced of Sir JOHN THOMAS, at the age of 72. He was a member of the Executive Council, and for fifteen years Speaker of the Legislative Council, Barbados. He received the honor of knighthood in 1859.

A beet-sugar manufacturing company on a large scale is being formed in London. Another company has subscribed a large capital for the development of the mineral oil lands in Southern Italy, and an association is being formed for the purpose of raising oil in the province of Modena, and bringing it in a refined state to the English market.

In the year 1865, for which the returns have recently been issued, there were 133 suicides in Scotland—one in every 23,579 of the estimated population. Fifty-eight of these deaths were by hanging, 40 by cut-throat, 17 by poison, 12 by drowning, 2 by gun-shot, 2 by precipitation from a height, 2 in ways not stated. The number of suicides in England in the same year was 1,392, or one in every 15,080 of the estimated population; so that to two suicides in Scotland there were three in England, in a like number of population.

In seizing the *Lanterne*, the list of subscribers appears also to have been taken possession of. Among these, says the *Débats*, is a certain number of public functionaries and Government clerks.

M. ARMAN is endeavoring to obtain a reversal of the decision declaring him bankrupt.

Mme. VICTOR HUGO, whose death has been announced by a telegram from Brussels, had just arrived in that city from Paris, where she had been staying for some months, in the hope of obtaining relief from a malady from which she had been long suffering. Without any premonitory symptoms, she was seized with an attack of congestion of the brain, from which she never recovered. She was insensible almost from the seizure till her death, which took place two days later. The deceased lady had expressed a wish to be buried at Villequier, in France, in the same grave as that in which her daughter LEOPOLDINE was interred twenty-five years ago. This wish will be respected, and M. HUGO and his sons, CHARLES and FRANCIS, were to accompany the remains to the French frontier, but no further.

The *Osservatore Triestino* says: "We learn from Gorizia, capital of the Frioul, that shortly before the celebration of mass on the opening of the Diet a bomb exploded in the church, having been placed in a confessional. The authorities have succeeded in arresting the guilty person. He is a bookbinder, who had been member of a committee of emigration for Austrian subjects to Udine until January last, when he was condemned to imprisonment, but afterward amnestied. In the search which took place at the moment of arrest, compromising papers were found at his lodging."

On Aug. 17, about 9 at night, an extraordinary meteoric whirlwind appeared between Ballengo and Ivrea, in Italy. In its passage it spread desolation around, devastating houses and fields, and uprooting the largest trees. Happily there is no loss of life to deplore. The road from Cascinnetta to Burolo was covered over an extent of 400 metres with old trees from the fields. At that spot stood a dwelling house, the roof of which was carried off and the walls of the upper story knocked down. A carriage in the court-yard was carried outside, but smashed to pieces. The phenomenon, observed by many persons, was in the form of an immense cone, of a dark gray color, with a luminous base. From its upper part issued a smoke similar to that of a locomotive. The whole was about ten metres in width, and moved at about three metres from the ground, making a sharp noise. It twisted about in various directions and advanced spirally.

Advices from Cagliari state that the powder magazine there has blown up. Several persons were killed and a considerable number injured. The cause of the disaster is not known.

Count BISMARCK had met with an accident which might have had serious consequences. While riding on his estate of Varzine, accompanied by two friends, his horse stepped with his fore feet into a hole, turned a complete somersault, and, precipitating the Count, fell with his whole weight upon him. Miraculously enough he was not crushed to death, but escaped with a few bruises. Though speechless for a few moments, and in a state of great nervous excitement for the next twenty-four hours, he had recovered the effects of his fall.

The Vienna *Debatte* publishes a telegram from Berlin stating that the Prussian Government has forwarded a conciliatory note to Austria with respect to Count USEDOM's dispatch recently made public by Gen. LA MARMORA in the Italian Chamber.

Negotiations are about to be opened on the means of communication between Austria and Russia. One of the benefits expected is a considerable improvement in the railway communication between the two countries, *via* Granica.

The King of Bavaria appears seriously to intend to marry the Emperor of Russia's charming young daughter. Prince HOHENLOHE has undertaken to smooth the difficulties arising from the youthful Grand Duchess' persistence in the Greek faith, whereas LOUIS II. is Catholic. The Duke D'ALENÇON, as well known, marries the Princess MATHILDE, of Bavaria, whom the King, to use an unpoetic expression, jilted. Thirty-two royal personages have been invited to the Duke's wedding.

The Madrid *Official Gazette* has just published the Budget of the Island of Cuba for the current year, from which it appears that the expenditure of the colony is estimated at 498,504,350 reals, against a revenue of 603,293,250 reals, leaving a balance in favor of the Treasury of 104,788,900 reals.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A Dull Season—London Dramatic Critics—The Rural Population—The New House of Commons—The Elections—The Religious Questions—The American Minister and Mr. Disraeli.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1868.

Even in the dull season, I think London was never so dull as now. The hot dry Summer made everybody crazy to get away, and they have gone. Even the newspaper writers seem to have taken a holiday, and left their columns to fill themselves. There are three or four West End theatres open, and the Lyceum opens to-night for the *début* of the distinguished American tragedian, Mr. FAIRCLOUGH, of whose fame I am in as blissful a state of ignorance as Mr. E. T. SMITH, the manager of Cremorne, professes himself to be. He says he knows nothing of the tragedian FAIRCLOUGH, but from critiques and notices in American papers—and begs the public to come and judge for themselves of the merits of his *Hamlet*. I thought I had diligently read some American papers, but I cannot recall the name of FAIRCLOUGH. Still he may be a great genius and a great success. We shall know to-morrow, so far as the critics of the Sunday Press can inform us.

LOCAL CRITICS.

It is, however, agreed that the state of dramatic criticism in England is as wretched as possible. Utter failures are praised; great successes are denounced. Again and again have I seen almost the whole London Press extolling a piece which could not be kept on the boards—which even the shifting, good-natured audiences, made up of a floating population of idle sight-seers, would not go to see. And in four or five instances pieces that the Press has united to damn have had a run of months to crowded houses.

The dramatic critics are a clique of Bohemians, who belong mostly to the same club, who fuse their opinions, are chiefly governed by human motives, follow their leaders, and judge of the fruit by the tree. I hold that a critic should never know an author, composer or artist. If possible he should not know his name or reputation. I would have title pages taken from books; composers' names from music, and he should see and judge of a picture without a catalogue. Nine persons in ten hesitate to give or even form an opinion until they have looked up the name. They might like and praise a work by some one who had not yet acquired a reputation. Anonymous literature and art would promote honest criticism. The dramatic critic should sternly decline to know author, manager, actor, and actress even, and utterly refuse to accept orders or have his name on the free list. He should pay for his seat in the pit, and not speak to any other critic until his own opinion was printed. And it might be best that the critic should sign his name to his opinions, and be ready to fight for them if they were called in question.

THE RURAL POPULATION.

The British Association meeting at Norwich would have been very dull but for Canon GIRDLESTONE, Miss LYDIA BECKER and Prof. HUXLEY. The good Canon made a sensation with his exposure, for the hundredth time, of the condition of the rural population of England. The proprietors and farmers are very angry. They deny his facts, and they condemn his motives. What they want are strong and stupid men, as much like oxen as they can be on a low diet, and content with the smallest rate of wages that will keep them in working condition. What Canon GIRDLESTONE wants is to educate them; to fill their heads with troublesome notions; to enable them to read radical newspapers; to combine and strike for higher wages, or at least travel to the next county; to have better dwellings, better food and better morals. I believe that there are many clergymen in England who are heartsick with the stolid ignorance the heathenish condition, the immorality, the misery of the great masses of the working people of England. Prof. LEONI LEVI, who is a wonderful statistician, threw a new light on the subject. He said the aggregate wages of agricultural laborers in England was about £60,000,000 per annum, and though they got only ten or twelve shillings a week, while the Sheffield artisan gets two or three pounds a week, there was not as much inequality as there seemed to be, for the Sheffield workmen only lived ten years on an average, while the worker on the land lived thirty or forty years, and received as much wages, though of course spread over a longer period. The Sheffield workman dies in ten years of steel filings or grindstone dust in his lungs, and bad liquor or poisoned beer. The farm laborer dies of hard work and rheumatism in the poorhouse.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The discussions respecting the character of the new House of Commons to be elected in November are interesting and instructive. In nine cases in ten the old members will be reëlected. The few new men in the House, with the exception of five or six possible Radicals, who cannot have any influence, will be rich men, who are willing to pay money and take trouble for a certain social position. When a man has made half a million by trade, and his wife cannot get into society, his son into a good seat at the University, or his daughter into a fashionable boarding-school, an election to Parliament—a right to put the magic M. P. after his name—wipes away the stain of vulgar trade and removes all difficulties. For this men pay their thousands, submit to absurd annoyances, slave on committees, sit night after night in a hot chamber, boring and bored, until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, and die of dyspepsia or apoplexy; when, if their own tastes were consulted, they would much prefer posting up their books, or smelling the wholesome oders of beer-vats and melting tallow.

THE ELECTIONS.

As the period of the election approaches the political issues become swallowed up in personal interests. It is the member, not the cause—or it is not religious liberty—but DISRAELI and GLADSTONE. You can travel over England a month and hear scarcely a word said of politics. Men talk of weather and crops, prices of cattle, and especially of horses, hunting, shooting, very rarely of religion or politics. The lively discussions in all public places, the taking of votes on railroads and steamers, the eager interest felt by the great mass of people in America in political movements, are utterly unknown in this country. Even when thousands gather to hear Mr. BRIGHT, comparatively few listen to him, and fewer still have any clear idea of what he is talking about. The breathless attention, the quiet applause, the intelligent appreciation of every point of argument, the pervading enthusiasm of a political meeting in America, is but little known in this country, and confined to a small class of the people. Men who seem intelligent enough on other matters, take no interest in politics. Once in a century there may arise a great practical question, like that of the Corn laws, a question of food or taxes in which men are interested. I do not see that there is any such interest in the coming election.

Churchmen are excited, no doubt, and the enemies of religious establishments are hard at work; but the great mass of the people care very little for the Church, in Ireland or anywhere. A clergyman who wished to find out why the great body of workingmen never came to church, asked some of them to tell him. They were quite frank with him. The service was long and tiresom, and the sermon generally flat and dull. "As for the Methodist and Baptist preachers," they said "we can do as well ourselves." There is the church, the parson and his family, and the chapels. Let those go who like. We do not care to go or to hinder others from going.

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS.

The *Daily Telegraph*, having sufficiently discussed the marriage question in its economical aspects, has now opened its columns to letters on the qualifications and pay of dissenting ministers. It appears that great numbers are as badly paid as agricultural laborers, and are nearly as illiterate. "Gab" and "cant" seem to be the chief requisites, and the Police records give strange glimpses of the characters of some of these "shepherds." Every man who fancies he can preach, opens his little Bethel and blathers away with misplaced aspirates, execrable grammar and foggy articles of faith. I know of nothing in America to compare with this phase of religious life. Mr. Dickens, in the *Pickwick Papers*, has not overdrawn it—he has not even descended to the depths of its vulgarities, because it would not have suited his artistic purposes.

I know well that good sense and genuine piety may be expressed with no kind of regard to the rules of syntax or the rights of the letter H; I do not doubt that many will get to Heaven who could not pronounce the word to save them; but it is not the less evident that those who aspire to lead the people should be thoroughly furnished for every good work. The clergy of the Church of England have not been in centuries more thoroughly educated, or more in earnest than they are at the present time. I cannot tell why they do not preach better. It is not their gift. It will not do to preach doctrine, for the congregation is divided in opinion, and the right of private judgment hinders a preacher from giving a decided expression to his own. Morals and practical religion may also be delicate matters to touch upon. The safest thing is a tame essay which will not offend anybody, and which has no sort of interest for either reader or hearer. Rousing sermons are not expected at church, except among the Ritualists, who have a hard fight on hand and are in earnest. Dissenters, who must fill their chapels or lose pay, and perhaps place, also have strong motives to make themselves interesting. Woe to the preacher whose pews grow thin of hearers, or who puts the few to sleep. The deacons are down on him—his bread is in peril. Whether it is better for the clergy to be independent, as in the church, or so utterly dependent, as in the chapel, is a question rather difficult to settle.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER, ETC.

His Excellency the United States Minister has been on a visit to Mr. DISRAELI. The advent of the Chinese Minister is looked for with interest and apprehension. The son of King THEODORE is to study for the civil service in India—to become a competition Wallah. The poor boy has a hard course of study before him, unless his royal birth is to count in his favor. The defeat of the American yacht, at Cowes, has not mortified us so severely as we expected. I think now we might survive the utter failure of an American tragedian. Sending fodder or grain here this year will not be a good speculation. The Fall crops are coming on very rapidly, and the verdure of the country is beautiful after the long drought. Cattle are up and hay is down. MONADNOCK.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Relations of France and Prussia—Comparison Between their Respective Armies—Neutrality Prospects.

Paris (Aug. 27) Correspondence of the London Times.

If M. DE GIRARDIN really desires war, he certainly goes strangely to work to induce the country to demand and the Government to make it, for a principal object of his articles in the *Liberté* seems to be to show that the advantages at starting would be all on the side of Prussia. He makes the most of his newly-discovered Prussian Quadrilateral, and says that five days would suffice to assemble 300,000 men behind the Rhine, whereas Marshal NIEL requires an equal time only to get his men under arms. No great importance is attached to M. DE GIRARDIN's alarmist prose; nor do people imagine that war will come any the sooner as a consequence of it; but the opinion that war must come, and at no distant period, seems still prevalent. Certain friends of the Government, when discussing the subject, say that Prussia will not disarm; that M. DE BISMARCK has not abated a tittle of his original ideas; that it is impossible for France to maintain, year after year, the enormous force she now has on foot; in short, that a fight must come, and can be postponed, at latest, only till next Spring or Summer. The campaign is expected to be a short one, according to the fashion of these days of colossal armies, needle guns, and wholesale slaughter; perhaps it may be limited to one big battle, after which the conquerors will be seen marching upon the capital of the conquered. It is needless to say who the victors are expected to be, and who the victims. The French are very confident in their Chassepot and in the superiority of their army, especially of their infantry, to that of Prussia. They consider their soldiers to be more active, which perhaps they are—quicker in their movements, although not a great deal—and I have heard the opinion expressed that they are also stronger, which I greatly doubt, and I question whether such would be the opinion of that distinguished officer, Count CLERMONT TONNERRE, who has had better opportunities, probably, than any other French military man of judging of what stuff the Prussian army is made. The Prussians generally are big-boned, hardy men, able to support much fatigue and bear great hardships. It is well known how they endured the severe cold in Schleswig, often bivouacking in the snow, without any extraordinary amount of sickness ensuing from the great exposure of that Winter campaign. There, and still more in 1866, they showed themselves excellent upon the march, and a military friend of mine, who followed the army down to Königgrätz, arriving just after the battle, expressed his wonder at the pace they went and the scarcity of stragglers. The youth of the Prussian soldier furnishes some with an argument against his being able to cope with the French. Probably, in every French regiment, there is a larger proportion of old soldiers, inured to war, than could be found in any Prussian one, and the Imperial Guard we know to consist almost entirely of veterans, who, in physical strength and coolness in action, are probably superior to most young men of twenty-two or twenty-three years old. But the Landwehr consists of older men, and it has been proved that they make none the worse soldiers for having been a few years absent from their corps and engaged in the occupations of peace. The superior education of the Prussian may be set off against the Frenchman's innate quickness of apprehension; he has plenty of *esprit de corps*, pride in his flag, and ardent national feeling, and there certainly are no grounds for believing that he will not be as much fired to heroic deeds by the sounds of *Ich bin Preusse* as his antagonist by the pleasing melody of *Partant pour la Syrie*. We know on how many chances the fate of war depends, and how often the world's expectations as to the result of a campaign have been proved ill-founded by the event. The French seem very certain as to what would be the upshot of a war with Prussia, and probably in that country equal confidence is felt. So far as my observation has gone, most military men of other nations than the two who, it is thought, must before another twelve-month shall elapse have met on the battlefield, would rather back the French as the winners. But was not the same feeling observable with respect to the Austrians on the eve of the war of 1866?

Another point of much interest with respect to the strife which so many even of those who most deprecate it believe to be inevitable is the attitude of the other European nations. The neutrality of Austria is reckoned upon; also that of England, the more so as it is positively affirmed that France will scrupulously respect Belgium. It seems imagined that Prussia will be got to begin the fight—it is not said how, or whether by means in any way similar to those by which Austria was made to assume the offensive in 1859. She will naturally, it is supposed, march into Belgium, that favorite field of battle, which France will then enter to protect it against the German aggressor. As regards the present relations and the possible alliance of Prussia and Russia some uneasiness may be heard expressed. But, if Russia struck in, it is assumed the war would become general in Europe, and in the probability of this most persons will agree. If the conflict be limited to a duel between France and Prussia, would Italy, it is asked, be allowed to remain neutral? She would desire no better, and France would act well and wisely in not compelling her to do otherwise. To oblige her to join in the war between two powers, to each of whom she has been recently allied and indebted, would be to load her with the reproach of ingratitude and bring her to certain bankruptcy. It would also be likely to bring upon her the most disastrous domestic complications, for it is not to be supposed that Prussia, although unable to send an army against her territory, would neglect to promote troubles in her discontented Southern Provinces, a work which a few resolute agents and no very large sum of money would amply suffice to accomplish.

THE TURF.

The Great Race for the Doncaster St. Leger—Formosa the Winner.

Yesterday was a memorable day in the annals of the English turf, for on it was decided the great race for the Doncaster St. Leger, an equine contest that rivals in importance and monetary value the Epsom Derby itself. Established nearly a century ago, in 1776, although the race did not receive its name of "The St. Leger" until two years afterward, it has ever since been regarded as the greatest and most important event on the turf in the North, as the Derby is in the South of England. Both races are for three-year olds, colts and fillies exclusively, and their respective pecuniary values vary from $30,000 to $35,000. As a general rule, the same horses are entered for the two events, the entries being made when they are one year old; but since the establishment of the Derby in 1780, and of the St. Leger in 1776, the two races have only been won by the same horse on eight occasions, viz., by *Champion* in 1800, by *Surplice* in 1848, by *Flying Dutchman*, in 1849; by *Voltigeur*, in 1850; by *West Australian*, in 1853; by *Blair Athol*, in 1864; by *Gladiateur*, in 1865, and *Lord Lyons*, in 1866. Thus it will be seen that from 1780 to 1800, twenty years elapsed before the winning of the double event was accomplished by *Champion*, and that forty-eight years, nearly half a century, passed away, before the charm was again broken by *Surplice*, that debarred the Derby Victor from adding the St. Leger to his list of triumphs. We in this country can scarcely realize or understand the intense interest which Englishmen, from the peer to the peasant, attaches to these two great races. As the time for their decision approaches, (the Derby being run in May and the St. Leger in September,) they seem to become the absorbing subject of conversation and discussion among all classes. The merchant on 'Change, after transacting business involving hundreds of thousands of pounds, will eagerly ask his friend's opinion on the subject, in the inquiry, "What is going to win the Derby, or the St. Leger," as the case may be, and the poorest artisan or laborer invests his shilling on these races. The Houses of Parliament, Lords and Commons alike, invariably adjourn the business of the nation over the Derby Day. Horse-racing is indeed the national sport of Englishmen, and they transplant a love for and cultivation of it wherever they go. The amount of money dependent on the result of these two races is incalculable, but may safely be estimated by millions. In every part of the habitable globe, wherever a few Englishmen are gathered, there is invariably money bet among them on these two races. In this City and throughout the country, there is always considerable money wagered on the different horses that figure prominently in the betting, especially in the peculiar form of lottery termed "sweeps." This year the interest attached to the Derby and St. Leger has been intensified by the peculiar circumstances attending them. For the Derby, ran for last May, the most prominent horses in the betting, judging from their previous performances the best, were *The Earl* and *Lady Elizabeth*, both owned by the Marquis of Hastings, a dissolute and extravagant young nobleman, who, by his reckless betting, had become deeply involved and in the power of a few unprincipled bill discounters; and *Blue Gown*, *Rosicrucian* and *Green Sleeve*, owned by Sir JOSEPH HAWLEY, an English Baronet of high character, and great and successful turf experience, who had three times before won the "Blue Riband of the Turf," with *Teddington*, *Musjid*, and *Beadsman*. *Lady Elisabeth* was the favorite, for her two-year old performances were brilliant in the extreme, and she was backed so heavily that on the day she started at even against the field. Her stable companion, *The Earl*, who had also been heavily backed by the public, in consequence of his having beaten *Blue Gown* at the Newmarket Spring Meeting, was, through the controlling influence of the Jew money-lenders over the Marquis and who had bet heavily against the horse, struck out of the race the day before. The race was run and won easily by *Blue Gown*, for *Lady Elisabeth* was found to be unable to raise a gallop, and the suspicion was entertained that she had been drugged and "made safe" by her owner and his party. A general outcry of public indignation arose against the Marquis of Hastings for his complicity in the alleged robbery and swindle, and for his having scratched *The Earl*, who, from his having defeated *Blue Gown* before, would in all probability have done so again and won the Derby, if he had been allowed to start. So strong and loudly expressed was the general execration of the public, especially after *The Earl* won the grand prize of Paris, and several races at Ascot, that the Marquis of Hastings, his owner, was compelled to leave England on the plea of making a fishing excursion to Norway. The great authority in English racing, and acknowledged Nestor of the turf, Admiral ROUS, did not hesitate to publicly express his decided opinion that *Lady Elisabeth* had been poisoned, and that the whole proceedings in connection with the Marquis of Hastings' horses was a nefarious swindle. Mr. PADWICK, the bill discounter in question, in whose spider's web the Marquis had become entangled, was publicly disgraced by being ordered out of the inclosure at "Royal Ascot" by the Queen's Master of the Horse. Since that time *The Earl* has been heavily backed to win the St. Leger, for his old opponent, *Blue Gown*, who won the Derby and Ascot Cup, is not engaged in the race, nor is *Speculum*, who ran third to *Blue Gown* for the Derby, and second to him at Ascot, entered for it. It therefore seems as if the St. Leger lies at the mercy of *The Earl*, and he is heavily backed at even against the field. His most dangerous opponents seem to be Baron ROTHSCHILD's horse *King Alfred*, who was second in the Derby; Mr. GRAHAM's horse *Formosa*, who won the 1,000 and 2,000 guineas and the Oaks, and JOHN SCOTT's horse *Viscount*, who won the North of England Biennial and the Great Yorkshire Stakes at the recent York meeting.

On glancing over the long list of St. Leger winners since its establishment in 1776, what a host of memories arise of long-past turf glories, and winners whose names will never die. We note *Benningbrough* and *Orville*, sire and son; *Octavian*, *Otterington*, and *Filho De Puta*, a name of questionable meaning. *Theodore*, against whom at starting a hundred guineas to a walking stick was laid, so hopeless did his chance appear, and whose jockey (JACKSON) actually shed tears when told he was to ride him, but who, getting off first, was so alarmed by the thunder of the hoofs of the pursuing, steeds behind that fear lent him wings, and he was never caught until after the winning post was passed; *Barefoot* and *Margrave* who subsequently were imported to this country; *Matilda*, *The Colonel* and *Rowton*, a trio of victors owned by one man, Mr. PETRE; *Touchstone*, *Queen of Trumps*, *Elis* and *Don John*; *Charles XII.*, after his memorable dead heat with the game little *Euclid*; *Launcelot* and *Satirist*, the Marquis of Westminster's winning pair in two successive years; *Nutwith*, who slipped his head in before *Cotherstone*, and upset the nicely arranged scheme of the latter's party to win the race with his stable companion, *Prizefighter*; *The Baron*, *Sir Tatton Sykes* and *Van Tromp*; *Surplice*, who broke the charm that for half a century had prevented the Derby winner carrying off the St. Leger too. The *Flying Dutchman* and *Voltigeur*, those two idols of Yorkshire, who, after both winning the double events in successive years, met together in the Doncaster Cup, when, for the first time in his brilliant career, the star of *Bay Middleton's* mighty son paled before the lusty Richmond stallion. But the ensuing Spring saw the tartan colors of *Flying Dutchman's* owner, Lord EGLINGTON, again borne in the van in the memorable match at York in 1851, when Richmond stood aghast to see their loved *Voltigeur* cut down by his former competitor. Of *Newminster* and *Stockwell*, names renowned by the deeds of their progeny; of *West Australian*, the greatest and best, who stands alone with *Gladiateur* and *Lord Lyons* in having accomplished the treble triumph in the Two Thousand Guineas, Derby and St. Leger; of the lucky *Sauceboz*, who won the race through a scratch; of *Lord Clifden* and *Blair Athol*, *Gladiateur* and *Lord Lyons*, and the wonderful sister of the latter, the flying filly *Achievement*, who have all won this race in their respective years. And now, to the above glorious list of winners the name of *Formosa* is now to be added.

It will be seen from our cable telegram of the result of the race, that *The Earl* did not start, judging from the fact that his name does not appear in the betting before the race. It may be that the disreputable set of harpies who had involved the Marquis of Hastings in their toils, and who had the power to control the starting of his horses, prevented *The Earl* from running in the race. If so, all the money for which he has been backed for months past, amounting to an enormous sum in the aggregate, is lost by his deluded followers. *Formosa*, the winner, and who also carried off the Oaks and 1,000 guineas, and run a dead heat for the 2,000, is owned by a Mr. GRAHAM, a London merchant, and partner in the firm of NICHOLSON & SONS, gin distillers. *Paul Jones*, who ran second, won the Chester Cup, but was nowhere in the Derby. *Viscount*, the hope of the Whitewall stable, probably did not start; his stable companion, *The Spy*, running fourth. The time, 3:17, is faster than the average.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

Yesterday a sweepstake trot for $200, mile heats, (and not two-mile heats, as the proprietor of the Course carelessly announced it,) best three in five, in harness, came off on the Fashion Course, L. I. The horses entered were private road horses, from Messrs. ANDERSON & MARTIN's well-known livery stable on West Twenty-seventh-street, and they had previously trotted a two-mile and repeat race the week before, in which the winner of the present race also proved victorious. The entries were R. J. ANDERSON's b. m. *Fanny Bitts*, J. M. STRICKLAND's br. g. *Whalebone*, T. VANDERKER's b. m. *Young Fearless*, and J. MARTIN's b. m. *Mattie Clark*; the latter, however, was withdrawn. Although *Fanny Bitts* had won the previous race, at two-mile heats, *Whalebone* had the call in the pools, selling for $10 to *Fanny Bitts'* $9, and *Young Fearless* $8. The two first heats were dead heats; *Whalebone* won the third, *Fanny* the fourth and fifth, *Whalebone* the sixth, *Fanny* the seventh and deciding heat. *Young Fearless* was ruled out on the fifth heat according to rule.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Wednesday, Sept. 9.—Sweepstakes $200; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

R. J. Anderson's r. m. Fanny Bitts	0	0	2	1	1	2	1
J. M. Strickland's br. g. Whalebone	0	0	1	2	2	1	2
T. Vanderker's b. m. Young Fearless	3	3	3	3	2	0	0
J. Martin's b. m. Mattie Clark ... Drawn.							

Time—2:56, 2:57, 2:58, 2:52½, 2:55, 2:52, 2:51.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Postmaster-General A. W. Randall, of Washington, is at the Astor House; Judge Trigg, of Tennessee, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, is at the New-York Hotel; Hon. Robert S. Hale, of Elizabethtown, and Gen. Greene, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House; Hon. Oliver Ames, of North Easton, Hon. H. L. McComb, of Delaware, and Hon. L. Pruyn, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Hon. Isaac Livermore, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel; Gen. W. B. Hazen, of the United States Army, is at the Albemarle Hotel; Gen. W. W. Burns, of the United States Army, is at the Spingler House; Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, is at the Brevoort House.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 9—11:15 A. M.

The money market opens easier. Consols for money 94, for account 94⅛.

American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71⅞
Illinois Centrals	91¼
Erie Railway Shares	30½

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 75⅝@75½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 9—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens heavy. The following are the opening figures:

Middling Uplands	10⅝d.
Middling Orleans	10⅞d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

The total shipments of Cotton from Bombay for this port up to the 4th inst., since last report, are estimated at 7,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 36s. ⅌ quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 9d. ⅌ cental for California White and 11s. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ⅌ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 47s. 6d. ⅌ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 27s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 102s. 6d. ⅌ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 82s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 71s. ⅌ cwt. Cheese, 53s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of fine. Bacon, 57s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine, 26s. ⅌ cwt. Resin, 5s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 14s. for fine.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 9—11:15 A. M.

Tallow has declined 3d., the last sales being made at 45s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Cloverseed, 52s. ⅌ cwt. for American Red. Sugar opened dull, and has declined 3d.; the last sales of No. 12 Dutch Standard were made at 35s. 6d. Sperm Oil, £89 ⅌ ton. Whale Oil, £36 ⅌ ton. Petroleum opened firmer at 1s. 5⅛d. ⅌ gallon for refined, and 1s. for spirits. Linseed Oil, £31 10s. ⅌ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. Linseed Cakes, £12 ⅌ ton for thin oblong.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Petroleum, 49½f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Advices have been received from Foo Chow, China, to the 20th ult. The market for Tea was heavy. The total exports of the new crop up to that date had been 81,000,000 of pounds.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 9—1:20 P. M.

The following are the prices at the Stock Exchange at this hour:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72
Erie Railway Shares	30⅛
Illinois Centrals	91

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 9—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market continues heavy.

PROVISIONS—Lard is firm and has advanced 6d., the last sales of American being made at at 71s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 9—5 P. M.

Consols close at 94 for money and 94⅛ for the account.

American Securities closed at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72
Erie Railway Shares	30⅛
Illinois Centrals	91

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75⅝@75½ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 9—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed easier but not quotably lower. The following are the closing figures:

Middling Uplands	10⅝d.
Middling Orleans	10⅞d.

The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales. The total shipments of Cotton from Bombay up to the 8th inst., for two weeks, have been 10,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Lard is quiet and has declined 6d., and is now quoted at 71s. ⅌ cwt.

Beef closed dull.

NAVAL STORES—The market is firm.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 9—5 P. M.

Calcutta Linseed has declined 6d., and closed at 61s. 6d. Refined Petroleum has advanced ½d., the last sales being made at 1s. 6d. ⅌ gallon.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Bourse heavy; Rentes closed 70f. 40c.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The SUGAR market is firm on the basis of 8 reals ⅌ arrobe for No. 12 Dutch Standard. EXCHANGE—On London, 15⅛@16½ ⅌ cent. premium; on the United States, 60 days' sight, currency, 26½@25½ ⅌ cent discount; in gold, short sight, 5@6 ⅌ cent premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 230,000 bushels; Corn, 178,000 bushels; Oats, 166,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 65,000 bushels; Corn, 54,000 bushels; Oats, 62,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm at 16½c.@17c. on Wheat, 14c. on Corn and 10c. on Oats, to New-York; asking ½c. advance on Corn at the close. FLOUR dull at $8 50@$9 50 for City Ground New Spring. WHEAT dull; sales 48,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 12½, and 88,000 bushels White do. at $2 20; No. 2 Chicago was offered in the afternoon at $1 72; no buyers. CORN declined early in the day, and was in more demand, but closed firmer; sales 25,000 bushels Mixed Western at $1 08; 30,000 bushels No. 1 at $1 08; 30,000 bushels No. 1 at $1 08½, and 16,000 bushels at $1 08¾. OATS quiet; sales 70,000 bushels best Western at 61½c.@62½c., closing at the outside figure. RYE dull; sales 2 cars Western at $1 35. BARLEY quiet; sales 3,000 bushels Canada, delivered, at $1 75. PEAS wanted; the market is bare. SEEDS steady and unchanged. MESS PORK unchanged. LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES nominal at $1 30.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

TOBACCO drooping; Sound Lugs, $8 50@$10 25; Dark Leaf, $9 50@$13; Medium to Bright Leaf, $15@$40. COTTON heavy. FLOUR flat but easier. WHEAT firmer and advanced 3c.; sales at $1 85@$2 25 for prime to fancy Red; Spring, $1 50@$1 60 for good to choice. CORN advancing; sales at 92c.@95c. OATS active at 53½c.@59c. BARLEY declining; sales at $1 80@$1 95 for prime to choice Spring. RYE unchanged; sales at $1 15@$1 17. PORK, $29@$29 25. BACON dull at 13c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 16¼c.@16½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 16¾c.@17c. for old and new Clear Sides. LARD firm at 19c. for choice tierce. WHISKY, $1 35. CATTLE, $3@$6, gross, for common to choice. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 1,700 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $9. WHEAT quiet at a decline of 2c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 61@$1 62; No. 2 at $1 56@$1 56½; after 'Change at $1 55½. CORN steady; sales of No. 1 at 95½c.@96c.; No. 2 at 95½c.@96c. OATS quiet at a decline of ½c.@¾c.; sales at 50½c. RYE, $1 16@$1 21. BARLEY, $1 63@$1 63½. WHISKY nominal. PROVISIONS steady. MESS PORK, $29 25@$29 50; Dry Salted Shoulders, 11½c. LARD firm at 20¼c.@20½c. CATTLE nominal. LIVE HOGS active; strictly prime declined 10c.; common are almost unsalable; best, $9 75@10 50; extra choice, $10 70. LAKE FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 13½c.; Corn to Buffalo, 9½c. RECEIPTS to-day—13,000 bbls. Flour, 116,000 bushels Wheat, 104,400 bushels Corn, 116,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 112,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 Live Hogs.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 2,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 20; 360 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 05, and 1,100 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 90. CORN quiet; sales 2,900 bushels No. 1 at $1 17. OATS dull; sales 1,000 bushels Western at 67c. BARLEY held above the views of buyers, and market quiet; Prime Canada held at $1 73. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $36 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11c. Corn and Barley, 9½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75@$4 to the Hudson River. LAKE IMPORTS—45,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Barley, 660,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—60,300 bushels Wheat, 3,400 bushels Corn, 2,800 bushels Barley; 4,200 bushels Flaxseed; 1,559,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT easier at $1 95 for No. 1. CORN in demand at $1. OATS steady at 55c. for No. 1. RYE, $1 35@$1 40; there was a fair demand. BARLEY firm and wanted; sales at $1 30. COTTON nominally unchanged. TOBACCO dull and unchanged. WHISKY held at 65c.@70c., in bond. MESS PORK quiet, but firm, at $29@$29 25. LARD, 19½c.; not offering. BULK SHOULDERS dull at 11¾c.; Sides held firmly at 14c.; the stock is light, and there are indications of an export demand. BACON dull; Shoulders sold at 12¾c.; Clear Sides offered at 16¾c.; there was but little demand for any kind of Bacon. Gold, 143¾@144.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

COTTON declined; demand fair; Middlings, 25½c.; sales, 589 bales; receipts, 174 bales; exports, 1,241 bales to Boston. Sterling Exchange, 156@157. New-York Sight, par to ⅛ ⅌ cent. premium. SUGAR and MOLASSES nominally unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 25; Treble Extra, $8 50@$10 50. CORN—None on landing; stock in store light; White, $1 15; Choice Yellow, $1 17½. OATS steady; stock light; sales at 65c. BRAN advanced to $1 35. HAY dull at $24@$25. MESS PORK steady at $30 75. BACON firm and tending upward; stock all in few hands; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD—Tierce, 20¼c.; Keg, 22¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

COTTON drooping; Middling, 29½c.@30½c. FLOUR weak; New-wheat Family declined 25c.@50c.; Northwestern Extra Family, $10@$10 50; Winter-wheat Ohio, $12. WHEAT in limited demand; Good and Prime Red, $2 25@$2 30; Amber, $2 35. RYE steady at $1 66. CORN very scarce; Yellow, $1 32; Mixed Western, $1 30. OATS unchanged; sales 3,000 bushels; Western and Pennsylvania, 70c.@73c. COFFEE in better request; sales 3,000 bags Rio at 16c.@16½c. in gold. SUGAR advanced ¼c.; Refining Cuba at 10¼c.@10½c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

FLOUR—Sales of White at $10 75@$11 50. WHEAT declined 1c.@1½.; sales of White Michigan at $2 12; No. 1 Red, $2 03; No. 1 Spring, $1 70. CORN advanced ½c.; sales of No. $1 03@$1 03½. OATS declined ½c.; sales of No. 1 and Michigan at 55c.; No. 2 at 54c. RYE steady at $1 30. BARLEY steady at $1 70 for State. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

COTTON dull; Middling, nominally 28½c. FLOUR dull; quotations nominal; Howard-street Superfine, $8 75@$9 50; do. Extra, $10 50@$12 25; do. Family, $12 50@$13; City Mills Superfine, $9@$9 25; do. Extra, $12 75@$13; Western Superfine, $8@$8 50; do. Extra, $9 75@$11. WHEAT steady and unchanged. RYE and OATS unchanged. CORN weak. PROVISIONS firm at yesterday's quotations.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

FLOUR active; Choice Minnesota, $8 50@$8 75; do. Wisconsin and Iowa, $7 75@$8; Medium, $7 25@$7 50. WHEAT irregular at $1 66 for No. 1, in store, and $1 52½ for No. 2. OATS quiet at 5⅞c. for No. 2. CORN nominal. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat; 1,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

TOBACCO—Sales 90 hhds.; Lugs, $6 25@$8 75; Medium Leaf, $18. FLOUR—Superfine, $6 50@$7. WHEAT, $1 90@$2. CORN, 90c.@95c. OATS, 45c.@50c. RYE, $1 25@$1 30. MESS PORK, $29@$29 50. LARD, 19c.@19½c. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. BULK SHOULDERS, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. Free WHISKY, $1 32.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

COTTON dull at 25c.@26c. Flour quiet. Wheat unchanged. CORN, 85c. OATS, 63c. LARD, 19½c.@20½c. MESS PORK, $30. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c. Clear Sides, 17¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm at 38½c. RESIN steady; strained at $1 70; No. 2 at $1 90@$2 10. TAR advanced 15 cents; market firm at $2 75.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

FLOUR, $5 50@$6 50. WHEAT, $1 90@$1 95. LEGAL TENDERS, 70¼.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

COTTON—Market dull; sales 15 bales Middlings at 24c.; receipts, 429 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

COTTON dull and entirely nominal. No sales. Receipts, 975 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

COTTON dull; sales 52 bales, Middlings at 26c.; receipts, 18 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Sept. 9.

COTTON about 1c. lower; sales 55 bales Middlings at 26c.; receipts, 47 bales; exports, coastwise, 164 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25⅝; Reading Railroad, 45 1-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54⅝. Gold, 144⅛.

[Advertisement.]

OUT.—KNOX's Fall style of Gent's Hats, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Enough said.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Circassian	Aug. 22	Bremen	New-York
Pennsylvania	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York
Napoleon III.	Aug. 27	Havre	New-York
Allemannia	Aug. 28	Hamburg	New-York
Caledonia	Aug. 28	Glasgow	New-York
City of Cork	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York
Weser	Aug. 29	Bremen	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Tripoli	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
City of London	Sept. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Columbia	Sept. 12	New-York	Liverpool

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, ETC.

Alaska	Sept. 9	New-York	Aspinwall
Morro Castle	Sept. 10	New-York	Havana
San Francisco	Sept. 11	New-York	Vera Cruz
Fah Kee	Sept. 12	New-York	Bermuda

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hansa*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, *via* Nassau, N. P., by the *Morro Castle*, close at 2 P. M.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *San Francisco*, close at the Post Office at 9 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 9—*In the steamship Java, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. A. Burlingame, child and servant, J. M. Brown, Mr. Dechamps, Chih Tajin, Sun Tajin, 9 Chinese students, 17 servants, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wood, T. Pavay, G. H. Draper, Wm. Newton, J. C. Barber, Jno. Palmer, Miss Gebhard, W. D. Gebhard, Count Guy de Berlaymont, Geo. Mageimankers, M. Aubert, B. Ritter, R. L. Faryron, J. Goetz, J. M. Ellis, Chas. H. Marshall, Mrs. O. Haggerty, Mrs. R. A. Shaw and maid, P. L. Ronalds, C. Levi, L. Rothschild, R. C. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. H. Donneville, Miss Donneville and governess, F. Armengel.

In steamship Alaska, for Aspinwall and California.—For Aspinwall—Mrs. L. Leverich, Charles Lewis, A. C. Lewis, Mrs. Stitson, J. Y. Wilson, Mrs. N. Provost, daughter and 2 children, Frank Rhode, John King, J. Harley, James Anderson, Mrs. Stewart, Elias Reyes. For California—Mrs. A. R. Wells, 2 children and nurse, G. G. Webster, wife and child, Mrs. J. Maddoch, Mrs. Jewell and child, L. Kline S. Wasserman, W. M. Strant, Mrs. Jabez Plant and child, F. Deiger, wife, daughter and child, F. A. Hering, A. Crocker and wife, F. Mannan, Charles Fisher, Carl Lehuers, A. C. Titcomb, wife and child, H. J. Young and wife, F. H. Niltpank, E. Landers, J. Landers, Miss Landers, W. H. Bayton and wife, Mrs. O. Stevenson and daughter, Mary Kills, Mrs. S. Griffiths, L. D. Richardson, Mrs. E. Dongan, Miss Alice Donnavan, Rev. U. Dewing and wife, George Lane, James Fairlie, L. Ackerly, Mrs. Gratiot, R. W. King, Frank Scott, William Darling, Col. J. H. Monstery, A. J. Lengfeld, George Tighlman, J. S. Sanderson, C. Pfeister, wife, friend and child, P. R. Doffley, wife, son and daughter, J. W. Greelis, W. K. Brown, Paul Borinett, Simeon F. Draper, J. S. Merritt and wife, Mrs. Crowle, Patrick Gallagher, William Beyan and servant, Miss Alecia Bryan, Mrs. Blossom and child, P. Mudt, P. A. Fogarty and wife, John K. Crane, wife, mother and two children, Mrs. E. Sedgwick, sister and child, H. Bloomingdale, Geo. Seaman, wife and child, J. H. Faulkner, Miss Caroline Walls, F. Lawrence and wife, Charles Richardson, Mrs. M. Flower and child, C. A. Gilhow, W. F. Carleton, J. A. Frying, Jas. Shrocks and wife, Miss M. A. Spencer, Mrs. J. A. Robinson and 3 children, Jas. H. Robinson, Frank Jones, Thos. Fletcher, H. de Berningham, Miss S. Parcher, A. S. Tyler, Mrs. Headley, P. Burns, G. H. Burgess, John P. Walker, J. J. McGovern, wife and child, James Conlon, Miss Mary Duffy, C. Lehman, Dr. J. L. Howard, John Langtry, G. Langtry, wife and child, M. P. Farnham and wife, Miss Brooks, sister and 2 brothers, John Honeyman, wife, 2 sisters, brother and 2 children, John Marston, wife and 2 children, John Duncan, wife and 3 children, Samuel Bice, S. H. Fuller, B. F. Petitt, H. E. Brice, J. D. Gregory and wife, Miss Brown, D. H. Miller, S. L. Lewis, Mrs. A. M. Hoffman, F. Empy, Mrs. Louisa Hirm, E. H. Clark, Mrs. M. Bauermeister, W. Lubette, W. Van Valkenberg, F. J. Carnana, E. Perkins, Mrs. M. A. Joy, Mrs. G. G. Heath and daughter, S. Pinkham, wife and 3 children; C. C. Spinner and boy, J. Abbott, wife and boy; A. B. Abbott, wife, son, daughter and child; C. J. Abbott, wife, daughter and 3 children, J. Ager and wife, M. Ager, T. H. Birch, A. O. Ordway, G. C. Boardman, wife, 2 children and nurse, Rev. H. M. Hueston, Rev. B. Helm, Rev. J. L. Stuart, J. Driesbach, wife, child and nurse; J. L. Cemtram, Mrs. J. C. Stuart and 3 children, Rev. J. Newell and wife, D. J. Hunter, Miss C. H. Hill, J. O. Pendleton, Jos. Buckbee, E. J. Dennett, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 9—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool and Queenstown*—Marcena Monson, Mr. and Mrs. Groesbeck, 3 sons, daughter, infant and nurse; Wm. Ewart and son, Mr. and Mrs. Emmett, 2 sons and maid servant; Miss Mary C. Tappan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dunham and 3 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ward, daughter and 2 sons; Miss E. Kerr, J. Longmire and son, Mrs. J. McKenzie, W. McKenzie, Jr., W. J. Ledyard, W. J. Plummer, A. Henderson, Miss Isabel Leatham, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Mellor, E. Mellor, G. J. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bates, C. Arnold, Miss Arnold, Miss F. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Haines and son, J. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Miss Caird, H. B. Morphy, M. Wilks, Miss Wilks, E. Poirier, Miss M. Snow, Mrs. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dickson, Miss Dickson, S. Bache, Dr. G. Winston, Miss S. Winston, F. R. Staw, D. M. Hildreth, Jos. Stitt Heslop, J. F. de Laplaine, A. Wallack, A. B. Ausbacher, G. Neubauer, B. Rubio, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden and son, Miss Sarah Meigs, R. C. Taft, A. Whitin, Capt. and Mrs. Jos. Peene and child, Mr. and Mrs. T. Barter, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Schenck, 8 children, infant and 3 servants, Miss Proctor, Mr. and Miss F. Boykett, Miss Carrie Isaacs, J. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews, daughter, two sons and servant, Mrs. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Duncan and maid, Mr. and Miss J. Wolfe and maid, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. G. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. James Miller and daughter, Mr. Chanock, F. Evans, J. Strauss, B. Vaughn, two Misses Vaughn, Mr. Jas. Crathem, Thomas Crathern, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Roar, Miss Alice Miller, Mrs. M. Lincoln, J. Heaton, Chas. Gordon, Miss L. Walton, Rev. Dr. Wm. McCloskey, Geo. McCloskey, Miss E. Franks, Mrs. Carnegie, W. Jacobson, Rev. Wm. Langdon, A. Carnegie, Edward Kenny, H. Leon, Geo. D. Pitzipio, F. Bond, J. D. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Borunner and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. Florence, Mrs. and Miss Potts, Wm. Potts and brother, Wm. Ryle and son, M. Bartlett and son, Thomas Lawrence, O. Powell, John R. Tyrer, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sharp and son, Thomas H. Austin, Thomas Hodson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith and son, W. G. Chistick, Thos. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. McNab and 2 daughters, Mr. Muldoon, O. Fabbricotti and man servant, H. T. Leavitt, Jno. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sellew and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Greenough, Miss R. Thayer, Mr. and Miss Jas. Thayer, Mr. D. Burbank, Rev. J. W. Harding, Mr. J. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hall, G. Taft, L. Comstock, E. Biederman, J. W. Grigg, M. Churchill, Alex. King, A. P. Broadbent, C. Sayent, M. G. Peck, H. C. Creveling, George Draper, L. Lampman, R. Oliphant, James Bryce, L. D. Jerome, Mrs. B. Stanley, Miss C. Breguiett, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frazer, Miss A. Frazer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Pfushing, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sage, two daughters and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. J. Grimmond, two sons and daughter, Mrs. C. Putnam, R. Putnam, Miss Arklay, C. B. Winn, J. B. Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. James, Jno. Riddell, Mr. Everitt, A. Boody, G. G. Wilmerding, Pierpont Morgan, F. Asler, Chas. Thomas, Theo. Wilmerding, Wm. Devine, Mrs. Constant, Wm. Henry, C. E. Vaughn, W. J. Gordon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 35 | Sun sets..... 6 18 | Moon rises...11 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 34 | Gov. Island. 2 23 | Hell Gate..... 3 45

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung*, *New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Tripoli, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., Jas. Hand; Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Ariadne, Eldridge, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary.

Ship Caravan, Lull, Havre, Howland & Frothingham.

Bark Wayfarer, (Br.,) Blackford, Pernambuco and a market, J. L. Phipps.

Brigs J. R. B., (Br.,) Lent, Kingston, Jam., Henry & Parker; Humming Bird, (Br.,) Earl, Hantsport and Windsor, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Tyro, (Br.,) Layton, Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Mary Ann, (Br.,) McKay, Bilboa, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Scipioni, (Ital.,) Vecchini, Ancona, Funch, Mieneke & Wendt; Liberty, Devereaux, Seville, J. E. Ward & Co.; L. Warren, Cobb, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Moses Rogers, Jones, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Alice Franklin, (Br.,) Brown, Ponce, P. R., Winchester & Leeds.

Schooners Alquizar, Furman, Boston, H. W. Loud & Co.; Massachusetts, Ranlston, Bangor, E. D. Buck & Co.; Virginia, Dryden, Norfolk; E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Philadelphia; Mary Lois, (Br.,) Roberts, Cape Canso, T. S. Whitman; John Rose, Howell, Pernambuco and Bahia, A. Abbott; Frigate Bird, (Br.,) Holder, Pictou, P. I. Nevius & Sons; Geo. E. Thatcher, Thatcher, Cronstadt.

Arrived.

U. S. storeship Guard, Lieut. Gorringe, Civetta Vecchia July 16, Gibraltar Aug. 6, Madeira 14th. Carries 6 guns, and has a crew of 130 men. The British line-of-battle ship Impregnable and British gunboat Viper sailed from Madeira Aug. 11 for Bermuda. The steamship Hydra, of the British surveying service, arrived at Madeira Aug. 11 from Cape of Good Hope.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool Aug. 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 250 passengers to E. Cunard. Sept. 7, lat. 43 28, lon. 56 50, passed a German steamer bound W. Same day, lat. 42 56, lon. 59 44, passed ship Premier, from Liverpool for Boston. Same day, lat. 41 51, lon. 64 11, passed a National steamer bound east.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Sept. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Sept. 7, 9 A. M., 15 miles north of Hatteras, passed steamship Sherman, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Flag, Hoffman, Fernandina, Fla., with mdse. and passengers to J. K. Roberts.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Ashland, Foster, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence.

Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River.

Ship Garibaldi, Atwood, Valparaiso April 19, Iquique May 23, Tome June 19, with soda and wool to R. C. Ferguson—vessel to Calvin Adams. Was 25 ds. to Cape Horn, and had heavy gales from S. S. E. to S. R. most of the time. On the night of July 13, lat. 58 S., lon. 68 30 W., ran into a field of heavy ice, and carried away martingale, but got out without much damage. The prevalence of S. E. winds has carried the ice further north than usual. Took S. E. trades in lat. 18 S; crossed the equator Aug. 12, in lon. 34 30; lost the S. E. trades in lat. 7 N., and took N. E. trades in lat. 9, and was 27 ds. from thence to Sandy Hook. July 30, lat. 27 S., lon. 32 30 W., signalized ship Sylph, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Bombay. Same time, exchanged signals with ship Lightning, (Br.,) from Liverpool, bound east.

Ship Tamerlane, (of Philadelphia,) Sumner, Bremen July 27, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Experienced southerly winds the entire passage. Aug. 25, lat. 48 30, lon. 43 42, passed several icebergs, and also several next day in lat. 47 42, lon. 46 11.

Bark Philena, (of Portland,) Davies, Cow Bay 7 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton. Had light variable winds and fine weather. Sld. in co. with bark Union.

Bark Teresa, (of Curacoa,) Galie, Maracaibo 24 ds., with coffee, fustic and hides to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Bark Eolus, (Norw.,) Knudsden, Rio Janeiro 41 ds., with coffee and 2 passengers to master. Crossed the equator Aug. 14, in lon. 35 30, and had light S. and S. E. winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Casco, Gardner, Pernambuco 30 ds., with sugar to S. Stephenson. Crossed the equator Aug. 13, in lon. 38, and has had fine weather the entire passage. Aug. 9, arr. out, bark Imperador, of and from Philadelphia, 45 days.

Brig Jenswulff, (Dan.,) Higson, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to Funch, Mieneke & Wendt. Crossed the equator Aug. 5, in lon. 36, and had fine weather the entire passage. Aug. 16, lat. 13 13 N., lon. 41 20, Jasper Christiansen, seaman, a native of Denmark, fell overboard and was drowned.

Brig Margarethe Wilhelmine, (N. G.,) Wuff, Rio Janeiro 58 ds., with coffee to James Patrick & Co. Crossed the equator July 28, in lon. 34 51, and had calms and light winds the entire passage.

Brig Therese, (N. G.,) Brunck, Rio Janeiro 40 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Crossed the equator Aug. 15, in lon. 37, and had fine weather, with light N. E. winds and calms the entire passage. Brig Abbie Clifford arrived out July 28.

Brig Curacoa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, St. John's, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had fine weather.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Dickerson, Demerara 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Sld. in co. with brig Modena for New-York.

Brig Enrique, (N. G.,) Helf, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Crossed the equator Aug. 14, in lon. 44, and had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Black Swan, (of Georgetown, S. C.,) Podges, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Catherine, (Br.,) Shearer, Rio Janeiro July 24, with coffee to G. F. Bulley. Aug. 12, crossed the equator, in lon. 36 30, and has had light winds and fine weather since.

Bark Benefactor, Berry, Greenport, in ballast to A. A. Low & Bros. The B. has undergone thorough repairs, and will load for China.

Brig Madonna, (of St. John, N. B.,) Jordan, Demerara 18 days, with sugar and molasses to Jed Frye & Co.; has been five days north of Hatteras, and had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Samson, Williams, Monrovia, W. C. A., 32 ds., with palm oil and camwood to Yates & Porterfield. Has had fine weather most of the passage, and light baffling northerly winds the last 6 ds. The Samson brings the Captain and crew of the schr. Village Belle, sold at Monrovia.

Brig Anna, (Dan.,) Christiansen, Rio Janeiro 62 ds., with coffee to Munzinger & Pitzipio; vessel to Funch, Mieneke & Wendt. Crossed the equator July 28, in lon. 34, and had fine weather and steady S. and E. winds up to Aug. 14, since which time had light winds and calms; July 20, lat. 16 40 S., lon. 34 50, passed the schr. Abbie Clifford, of Stockton, steering S.; Sept. 4, lat. 36 46, lon. 73, spoke bark Fannie, (of Sunderland,) from Jamaica for London, 24 ds. out.

Brig Amelia, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Dunn, Demerara 30 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig F. A. Heath, Williams, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Brig M. C. Haskell, (of Rockland,) Haskell, Bridgeport, C. B., 7 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Amoy, Knapp, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. F. A. Brooks, Potter, Brown's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Edwards.

Schr. Congress, York, Portland, with lumber to M. A. Wilder.

Schr. Mail, Merrill, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Damon, Johnson, Bangor, with lumber for Jersey City.

Schr. E. Barnes, Sheppard, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry Parker, Parker, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Ira Lafrienier, Coleman, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Gilbert H. Green, Westcot, Lynn, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Onward, Avery, Newport.

Schr. Saratoga, Brown, Salem.

Schr. Randall H. Greek, Cooper, New-Haven.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Stocking, Hartford.

Schr. Eclipse, Sammis, Huntington.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Ball, Bridgeport.

Schr. Robert Mynan, Doane, Gloucester.

Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.

Schr. Daniel Norris, Hemingway, New-Haven.

Schr. Tryall, Soule, New-Bedford.

Schr. Geo. W. Whistler, Jr., Phinney, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Boston.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Springer, Hartford, for Albany.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich.

Schr. Joseph Hay, Hathaway, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George and Edgar, Smith, New-London.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Baldwin, Hartford.

Schr. Maria Hearn, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Moonlight, Craig, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Chittenden, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. G. Collyer, Lewis, Providence.

Schr. James S. Bayle, Arnold, Newport.

Schr. Sarah Clark, Jones, Suffolk.

Schr. Falcon, Griffin, Derby.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Dart, Northport.

Schr. Hudson, Harding, Mattapoisett.

Schr. Izetta, Coombs, Providence.

Schr. Veranda, Bunce, Providence.

Schr. Sea Bird, Petty, Fall River.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport.

Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, New-Haven.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Lane, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. R. Bowen, Hough, Providence.

Schr. Niagara, Warden, Bridgeport.

Schr. Frances Burris, Allen, Thomaston.

Schr. Wm. A. Vail, Sears, Norwalk.

Schr. Onward, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Lucia P. Ives, Lowry, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Monroe, Brantford.

Schr. Silas Chamberlain, Porter, Rockport, stone.

Schr. Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. Frank Herbert, Crowell, East Bay, Me.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Wind moderate S., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Java, for Liverpool; Alaska, for Aspinwall; Ariadne, for Galveston; Saragossa, for Charleston; Mary Sanford, for Wilmington. Ship Caravan, for Havre.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 9—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; bark Liverpool, from Greenock; brigs Elsey, from St. Maro; Fannie Butler, from Boston; Ambrose Light, from Philadelphia.

The schr. Addie Walton, from Baltimore, was got off Long Island without damage.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 9—Sld. steamship Monterey, for New-York; schrs. Montana, for Boston; Mary E. Van Cleaf, for Philadelphia; My Rover, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 9—Arr. steamships San Jacinto and Marmion, from New-York.

Old. schr. Kate Carlton, for Cardenas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5—Arr. steamship Pacific, from the Northern coast.

Sld. Money, (?) for Liverpool, with 35,000 sacks of wheat, and Penwith, for Liverpool via Mazatlan; ships Star of Hope and Sacramento, for New-York; Chasico, for Philadelphia.

Sept. 7—The ship Gallota cleared for Hong Kong to-day with 1,000 tons of flour and wheat.

Arr. Levi Stevens, from Newcastle.

Sld. Lookout, for New-York; Lochiel, for Sidney.

Sept. 9—Arr. ships Neptune, from New-York; Helena, from Australia; Charles, from London.

Cld. Robin Hood, for New-York, with 26,000 sacks of wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 9—Arr. steamships Rebecca Clyde, from New-York; James A. Gary, from Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Ida L.—schr., steering N., Sept. 8, no lat., &c.

Mary Russell—ship, of Bath, strg. W., Aug. 28, lat. 19 42 N., lon. 52 8.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Aug. 22, schrs. Pilot's Bride, for New-York, ldg.; C. A. Farnsworth, for do. do.

At St. John, P. R., Aug. 20, brig Geo. Lattimer, for Philadelphia, ldg.

At Bridgeport, C. B., Sept. 1, brig Ida L. Ray, for New-York, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—The ship R. H. Tucker, before reported ashore on Blackwater Bank, has gone to pieces. The ship and cargo are a total loss. The crew were saved.

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,

Continue to Make a Specialty of the

GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S SOLID SILVERWARE,

embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

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2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

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CARD.—P. F. SMITH & CO., NO. 35 White-st., importers and manufacturers of Ties, Scarfs, Bows, and Linen Collars, have completed extensive arrangements, whereby dealers will be supplied with those goods hereafter at figures which no one has ever had the "pluck" to name before. $3 Scarfs at $1 65 per dozen.

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